THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI
NUMBER 18.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 5, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH APRIL.

A THIRD ENVOY to Kabul. The first was Sir Lewis Pelly, who was not admitted by Shere Ali, and who afterwards met the Amir's Minister at Peshwar. The second was General Chamberlain, whose repulse led to the present war. The third will be, it is stated, Major Cavagnari who, we are told, accompanied by an escort of guides and conducted by a person of suitable dignity appointed by the Afghan Government is about to start for Kabul to negotiate personally with Yakub Khan. The latest news however is that Yakub Khan will himself come over to British camp to negociate peace.

THE KING OF BURMAH'S Minister, replying to inquiries from the Government of India, strenuously denies the statement in Reuter's telegram that the King has made a difiant speech in Council. Reports of this action of the King's, says the *Pioneer* originate apparently in the warlike enthusiasm which prevails at Rangoon. But public opinion should guard itself against irritating statements designed to serve a private end. Neither to spread civilization nor to improve trade is it the duty of the Government of India to make war on Mandalay. To resent outrage war might be necessary, but Government would not be justified in assuming too hastily that an outrage is intended.

THE ALLAHABAD paper draws the following picture of the Ministry and Manchester, with reference to the Cotton Duties:

Meanwhile, if the part the Government at home has played in this compact with Manchester has been grovelling and ignominious, what language can be applied to the position of the Manchester members prepared to prostitute their parliamentary honour for the outside chance of selling a few more rolls of shirtings. This aspect of the subject has not been dwelt upon sufficiently. Even a Manchester manufacturer on going into Parliament has political predilections, it is to be presumed about great questions, as to the part England should play in the world, her policy in Europe, the relative merits of democratic or aristocratic Government at home. But it is openly avowed that whatever in the great question of politics a Manchester member thinks right or wrong he will be prepared to vote a-e—that he thinks it wrong or right—in order to revenge himself on a minister who will not give him the largesse he clamours for. A good deal is written now about the degradation of the House of Commons under the influence of an excessively popular franchise, but of what is the bad breeding of the member for Gisx's Baby, or the obstructiveness of wild Irishmen, compared to the utterly dishonourable behaviour of the Lancashire clique?

This is the bare truth. If a "vernacular" paper had pointed it out, Lord Lytton might have ordered it to be "lopped" off metaphorically under the Vernacular Press Act. But even the *Pioneer* cannot sometimes suppress the truth.

THE BARRISTERS of Allahabad have given the following certificate to the Chief Justice of the High Court, North-Western Provinces:

Resolved—That the members of the Allahabad Bar Library have noticed with unfeigned regret the terms in which the relations subsisting between the Chief Justice of these Provinces and the members of the Allahabad Bar are described in a leading article contained in the issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 10th April instant.

That the members of the Bar Library desire particularly to record their dissent from the statements and insinuations made in the following passages of that article namely:—

(1.) "That the language and demeanour on the bench of the Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces have long been in questionable repute among those best qualified to form an opinion. Both his colleagues and the practitioners who appear before him complain bitterly of the overbearing manner in which he conducts his court and the contempt which he showers from the bench on any one with whom he happens to disagree.

(2.) "When the Judge from infirmity of temper or an inordinate vanity in wishing to enforce his own opinions by stifling argument turns his court into an arena for the display of arrogance.

(3.) "The language employed, the taunts publicly scattered about the masked opposition to the sacred right of appeal which, unless rumour is more than usually mendacious, is too often transacted within its walls" (*i.e.*, the walls of the High Court.)

And that the members of the Bar Library at the present juncture further desire to place upon record their sense of the courtesy which has characterised the bearing of the Chief Justice towards the members of the Bar of this Court in the conduct of professional business; as well as their sense of the general incorrectness of the assertions made throughout by the writer of the article in question regarding the transactions of business in the High Court of these Provinces.

Is it come to this? Does a Chief Justice require a certificate from the bar of his court for protection against newspaper diatribes? Oh! how sensitive are our public men becoming!

THE DEATH is announced at Berlin of the well known chemist, Professor Sonneschein. He had reached the age of sixty-two. He was, if not the chief, one of the chief authorities in all matters of chemical analysis.

TUESDAY, 29TH APRIL.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW learns that Teharan is to be lighted by gas. The services of a European scientific expert are already engaged. The royal palace and its belongings are to be lighted with the electric light. All this is attributed to the Shah's late visit to Paris.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES thus writes to the *Times* about Lord Lytton: "If Lord Hartington meant in any other than a political sense, his remark that "Lord Lytton was everything that a Viceroy ought not to be," he achieved a miracle of succint definition. Aiming seemingly at the proud *role of petit maitre*, Lord Lytton only succeeds in being a *petit creve*, with a dash of the satyr and a mild infusion of the second-hand Jesuit. In his public capacity he is frequently ridiculous, he is crude, rash, and impulsive; but he is laudably under discipline to the orders of his superior, and has the faculty of writing extremely able despatches. His communication of May, 1877, is the model of a modern state-paper. It recapitulates the negotiation, or rather failure of negotiation, with the Amir since his accession to office, and brings the history of events down to the abrupt arrestment of the Peshawur Conference, on the death of the Amir's envoy."

IDEAS move in a circle. Here is an example. About five years ago capital punishment was abolished in Switzerland, but it has been revived. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, the new Swiss Constitution of 1848 began by abolishing the death penalty for political crimes. Then the cantons of Freiburg, Neuchatel, and Zurich did away with it for all crimes in 1864, the canton of Tessino following their lead three years later. In 1874 the canton of Freiburg reimposed capital punishment, both infanticide and assassination having enormously increased; but it only remained on the statute-book for five months, for before the close of the same year the new Federal Penal Code had abolished capital punishment altogether in all the cantons. And now capital punishment has been restored throughout Switzerland.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* has the following on the suppression of the *Shomeprokash*:

The Vernacular Press Act of last year has been put in force against a Bengalee paper called *Shome Prokash*. Its editor and publisher have been warned and called upon to enter into a bond for future good behaviour. According to the terms of the Act, a further offence will render the paper liable to suspension and its presses to seizure. The action of the Government was provoked by a letter which appeared in the paper charging the English with greed and with a desire to make Cabul a slave kingdom like the other kingdoms of India. The letter in question was no doubt offensive and seditious, but the Government would have done more wisely to have treated it with silent contempt.

Why, the unnatural death of the *Shomeprokash* will be the best monument of Lord Lytton's Government.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES has contributed a slashing letter to the new journal, the *Time*, about Indian affairs, from which we extract the following: "We are told that "John Lawrence of the Punjab is the biggest and the shammest idol set up by Sir John Kaye"; that the "weakness of Indian officials is a blind worship of the Juggernauth of routine," and that they not only worship this god aforesaid, but "count an impugner of its wisdom or of its timeliness as a rank heretic and irreverent revolutionary," whatever the latter may mean; that the Gladstone cabinet adopted a "jelly fish policy;" that Shere Ali was like Mr. Forbes, a shuttlecock—not of the goddess of war, but "of successive Viceroys;" that there is no flabbiness about Lord Salisbury—(this, by the way, is new and the foreign secretary is to be congratulated); that a letter of Lord Northbrook is a masterpiece of bigoted purblind fatuity; that Lord Lytton has in him "a dash of the satyr and a mild infusion of the second-hand jesuit." Can the most virulent "Vernacular" writer rival this "scurrility?" And yet Mr. Forbes is an honorable and honored member of the great Fourth Estate of England.

IT IS RUMOURED at the frontier that the late Akhoond of Swat is likely to have a worthy successor. Fakir Sahib is a Mahomedan fanatic who a few years ago came from Herat and settled as a student in a village of the Peshawar district, and subsequently in the mosque of the city. Having established his reputation as a man of sanctity, he, at the commencement of the present campaign, proclaimed himself a Ghazi. For this purpose he left the Peshawur district and settled amongst the Mohmunds, amongst whom he is reported to have organized a very large following. He is supposed to have been instigating a Momund raid on infidel territory. Possibly we may some day hear more about Fakir Sahib.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

VISCOUNT HINCHINBROOK, M. P., who came on a visit to this country a few months ago has left for England. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of Sandwich, one of whose ancestors, the first Earl of that ilk, was a distinguished naval commander in the reign of Charles II. The present heir to the title, and our late visitor, entered in 1857 the Grenadier Gaurds, of which he became adjutant in 1864 and Lieutenant-colonel in 1870. He was appointed Assistant Military Secretary at Gibraltar in 1875 but returned home next year to contest the borough of Huntindoom in the Conservative interest, upon the resignation of Sir Jhon Karslake, the eminent lawyer, through failing sight. One of Lord Hinchingbrook's brothers, the Hon. Victor Montague, is in the Royal Navy and is a Knight of the Mejidie.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Dehli Gezzette* chronicles the fact that the long-pending feud between His Highness the Nawab of Rampore and Newab ShunasTajdar Begum of Rampore, the only child of Nawab Ahmed Ally Khan, the deceased ruler, has been healed. The lady has conseqently returned to Rampore. The feud, it is said, had attained such serious proportions that the Begum had resolved to leave for England to lay her claims before Parliament. The reconciliation was effected through Mr. F. G. Willis, a legal gentleman, who, it is said, was received princely gifts from both the Nawab and Begum, which will keep him in ease and comfort for the rest of his life.

THE JAM-I-JAMSHID, a respectable Parsee paper, gives a very interesting account of the early days of Mr. Byramji Merwanji Malabari, the well known young poet and journalist:

"According to our contemporary, Mr. Malabari, whose original name is Mehta, was born at Baroda in 1853 whence in less than two years after his mother had to escape with him to Surat under domestic persecution. At five the boy was put to school, where he was remarkable for nothing but perpetual listlessness and mischief. Having thus made the school too hot for himself, he was apprenticed to carpenters and other mechanics, who soon found him out to be a good for nothing pupil. His pranks and frolics are still remembered at Nanpoora in Surat. People also remember the sensation he made there by singing impromptu songs of a controversial nature called *Khial* by natives. It is in this exhibition of poetical powers at the early age of eight or nine that we find the promise of his future literary successes. At nine he bethought himself to go to school again. For a year and a quarter he studied Guzerat; and was then admitted to the English school, where though his progress was incredibly rapid, still he was not at all behind hand in recklessness and wandering about the town. Having been once caught in the act of some unusual mischief, the boy was ordered to be flogged. This mode of punishment he declined to undergo having never done so before; but though the Assistants interceded in his behalf, the new Head Master was inexorable. The boy had at last to hold out his hand; but after the very first stroke his features and his whole frame became convulsed. Further punishment was remitted, and the boy was refreshed with water. The first thing he did, however, on coming to, was to turn wildly on the Master, and after rating him soundly bolted from school. On his way home he resolved to complain to his mother of what he thought to be his barbarous usage at school, but when he reached home he found the mother laid low by a fell malady. The poor fellow now forgot his own misery, and night and day he ministered to the comfort of his dying parent; who did not after all survive. The boy's life here underwent a complete change. All the fun and frolic of youth and all love of mischief left him in one day. It is many years since he lost his mother; but he has not yet done mourning her loss. In afterlife he says, speaking of her untimely death:—God punished me most severely for my disobedience to my master, it is a punishment more bitter than death." The boy of twelve now made up his mind to prosecute his studies and also to earn his own living. He joined the Surat Mission School, and took in pupils of almost twenty. In less than three years he became very popular. The late Rev. Mr. Dixon, the principal of the School, has written of his English progress as "Wondeful," and of his conduct as "most exemplary." The same gentleman used to say if any "boy is destined to make a name in the world it is he. The Head Master of the school writes: He possesses great natural powers, and I cherish a very high opinion of him. I hope he will meet with success in the world. Before sixteen Mr. Malabari went to Bombay, where for want of interest he had to struggle for some time as teacher at a private school. At this time he had with him a volume of verse in Guzerati and English which he did not shew to any one till he was eighteen. At last our worthy townsman, Mr. Sorabji Shapurj Bengali, happened to read them; and he wrote to the author a warm and encouraging letter. Shortly after the verses were

submitted to the worthy and learned Missionary, Mr. Taylor, who was so much pleased with them that he forthwith introduced the author to the late Dr. Wilson, Mr. Malabari published his verses, and made his name He was introduced by Dr. Wilson to the leaders of the European and native communities. How much his English verses have been appreciated, by Her Majesty the Queen—Empress, and others a particular friend has explained in these columns. Not only native but European writers are known to hanker after such honours as Mr. Malabari has attained. And though he has attained these honours at the tender age of 25—26, they have not in the least elated him. He is really a very quiet, retiring and good-natured man. He has not left off his simple habits. He is very studious and has a fair knowledge of several languages. He is not all vain of his great talents, but anxious as any school-boy to learn, he goes about his business with his books under his arm. He has given up the pleasures of life, and is never seen to mix with the public on a holiday. Many people avail themselves of this interest, but his name is always held back. He spends the larger part of his well earned income for the relief of the poor invalid and student. For the last two or three years Mr. Malabari has been contributing to English journals and periodicals, and it is known to all that his writings are the admiration of the English reader. He explains by public and private writings the greatness, worth and benevolence of the English and what good they are capable of doing to this country. He corresponds with several great and influential men in England, and devotes much of his time to the welfare of others. Such a life is indeed worthy of imitation. Mr. Malabari's career teaches three things:—1st, a child should be left to learn *when* and *what* he likes; 2nd, natural talent will rise from the very depths of obscurity; 3rd, a good Mother is a priceless blessing to the child.

THERE are sixty Native States in Bombay, the largest being those of Baroda, Kutch and Kolapore The total area and revenue of the States still remaining under direct management including a few small ones whose chiefs died in the last year, are 24,556 square miles and £2,526,941 inclusive of Baroda. Twenty-two of these are not controlled by direct legislative authority; of the remainder some are under the direct management of the Government, and others are not. Including the States in Sindh that are under the management of the Government, the area of the Native States is given at 73,048 square miles with a population of 8,249,754 souls and a revenue of £3,568,125. The castes of native rulers are given. Rajpoots are predominant in Guzerat; some are Mahomedans; a few are Koles and the Northern Mahratta States are ruled by Bhils; eight of the rulers of the feudatory States are Brahmans and others Mahrattas.

WE EXTRACT the following items of news from the letter of a Santipore correspondent:

Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, Native Doctor in charge of the Charitable dispensary has been transferred on reduced pay to the Central Jail Hospital at Bhaugulpore. In Santipore and its neighbourhood smallpox is raging with great virulence. There are no vaccinators available and the people have applied to the Magistrate for the services of some. It is said the arrangements made by Mr. Taylor, Magistrate of Naddea to arrest the progress of the epidemic have proved most efficacious.

One Ram Chunder Kormokar lodged an information of a burglary said to have been committed in his house. According to the results of the enquiry made by the Police Sub-Inspector the information was believed to be false and the action subsequently taken by the Sub-Inspector on the result led to the complainant's stabbing himself with a knife. The man was tried for making a false charge and attempting suicide and convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat.

The application of the weavers of Santipore for exemption from the License Tax has proved fruitless of result for though an enquiry is reported to have been ordered by Government, the tax is being recovered from them by the distraint and sale of their goods.

The conversion of the Santipore Post Office into a Sub-post Office has proved very inconvenient to the people who receive their letters late and the articles posted travel by a circuitous route. Postal communications with Pandooah and Kulna have been stopped and all covers pass through Ranaghat.

THURSDAY, 1ST MAY.

THE Commander-in-Chief has despatched veterinery Surgeons to inspect all animals on the Grand Trunk Road between Rawal Pindi and Jumrud, where glanders is said to be common. The Punjab Government have been asked to depute selected police officers to accompany the Veterinery Surgeons, so that the work may be done with as little harrassment as possible to the people.

IT HAS been suggested that the Magistrates should take action under the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes to see that horses and ponies proved by the Veterinary Surgeon to be diseased should, if the V. S. requires, be destroyed. The Statute Law of England compels the owners to destroy glander horses in consideration of the risk caused to men and animals by the presence of glanders. If the disease were to spread to horses or ponies with the armies beyond the frontier serious inconvenience would be caused,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have recommended to the Secretary of State the early construction by the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company of a bridge over the Ganges at Benares, whereby that company's line will be united with the East Indian Railway.

A CLAUSE has been inserted in the working agreement between the South Indian and the Pondicherry Railway companies providing that the fares shall be the same on both lines.

WE HAVE received the following item from the Press Commissioner:

Experiments are being carried out at Roorkee with the view of testing formulæ at present in use and investigating the laws of the motion of water, a correct knowledge of these laws is essential to Hydraulic Engineering and especially in the branch of that science relating to Irrigation works, for on this depends the correctness or otherwise of Engineer's calculations whether as to capacity for his channels and masonry works or as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the use of the water.

The formulæ at present in use are based upon experiments with small volumes of water, and though correct as far as they go, it has long been recognised that they are more or less untrustworthy when applied to the motion of large volumes of water such as have frequently to be dealt with in practice and that they do not fully meet the varied circumstances of slope and nature of bed of channels met with in works of this class.

The Government of India possesses in the Ganges Canal and its works more especially in the Solani aqueduct Roorkee, opportunities of carrying out experiments of this nature, such as no other Government can command, and the results of these experiments will be alike useful to this country and to the rest of the civilized world. The conduct of the experiments has been entrusted to Captain Allan J. C. Cunningham R. E, an officer of high scientific attainments. His investigation and reports on the subject have already attracted favorable notice in European scientific circles.

The financial arrangements sanctioned to meet the cost of these hydraulic experiments were recently reported to the Secretary of State who in reply has written—"The great professional and financial importance of these experiments in respect to Irrigation in India is forcibly dwelt on in the correspondence forwarded with your letter, and I approve of the aid your Government has afforded from Imperial Fund for their prosecution.

A CURIOUS but interesting case of defamation now under trial in the Meherepore Munsiff's Court is noticed by a correspondent writing from the Nuddea district. The case originated with another in which an application had been made to invalidate a Lakhiraj grant. The witness for the Lakhiraj holder, a Kaivarta Brahmin, had deposed that the disputed land was a grant from Raja Krishna Chunder of Nuddea as Shivatra or grant for the service of Shiva. The pleader for the applicant rebutted this statement by urging that Kaivarta Brahmins were not Brahmins, but persons of the sweeper caste, who had been made Brahmins, and therefore it was highly improbable that Raja Krishna Chunder should have made a gift of land for a religious service, which they were disqualified to perform. This gave the witness so much provocation that he swore to avenge himself upon the maligner by compelling him to make amends for the slur cast upon his social position. He travelled over half of Bengal in order to extort the sympathy of his fellow-castemen, who have subscribed large sums to enable the witness abovenamed to secure the best legal assistance and defray other expenses of litigation. After one year from the date of offence he has instituted a suit for damages valued at Rs. 500 against the mischievous pleader.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new Bengali Weekly called the *Nobobivakar*. There is much readable matter in the first number, and we hope the projectors will meet with the support which they well deserve.

A KRISHNAGGUR correspondent writes "that as a sequel to the great swindling case, the Government has in contemplation a wholesale transfer of the local Amlah." He hopes that due discrimination will be exercised in carrying out a measure, which will amount to a sentence of penal servitude for the whole body of the local Amla for faults of one.

THE INCONVENIENCE of having no postage stamps to represent exactly the new scale (5 annas per half ounce) of Brindisi letter postage would probably have been met by the manufacture of one or more new postage labels had there not been an uncertainty about the permanency of the 5 annas rate. Negociations have been commenced by the British Post Office authorities with the Government of Italy and France respecting the high charge for the conveyance of mails by special train across Europe and if these negociations should prove successful it is possible that the Southampton route might be at once abolished and the whole mail, sent via Brindisi at a uniform rate of postage intermediate between the present Southampton and Brindisi rates. Pending the negociation it has been deemed unadvisable to order the manufacture of new postage stamps to suit the Brindisi scale of letter-postage.

THREE HUNDRED and fifty-two books and pamphlets were received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1879, of which 255 were unilinguals, 38 bi-linguals, 2 trilinguals and 57 periodicals. Of these publications and periodicals 204 were in Bengali, 40 in English, 38 in Sanskrit, and the rest in Hindi, Jaina, Musulman,—Bengali, Pali Moharatta, Persian Urdu, and Urya. From a minute analysis of the catalogue we find that 7 publications only were registered for the first time, 6 of which were in Bengali and Sanskrit, consisting of tales and dramas, almanack a new edition of a religious book and a primer on the preservation of health and one in English called the Accountant's Vade-mecum The subjects of the Bengali publications were drama, poetry, history, grammar and rhetoric, scientific and educational primers, romances and tales, and religion.

FRIDAY, 2ND MAY.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner for the following:

"In September last the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras warned all the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination that with the view of their being called upon to report on the general sanitary condition of the towns and villages they visit, he proposed to have an examination this May or June of all Deputy Inspectors as to their knowledge of the elements of hygiene. The text-books recommended were elements of Hygiene by Danakoti Raji and the Madras Manual of Hygiene chapters relating to air water and social. Dr. Cornish recommended the Deputy Inspectors who might be desirous of qualifying in Hygiene to make notes of what they see in towns or villages, and of what they would advise for the sanitary improvement of the localities on which they reported. These orders having for their object the utilization of the Vaccination Department for the practical work of Sanitation are in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, and which is being gradually developed so far as circumstances permit. The amalgamation of the vaccination with the Sanitary Department has up to the present time been effected in Madras, Bombay, Berar, British Burmah, the North-Provinces. In Lower Bengal and in the Punjab the departments are still distinct. The importance of gradually raising the status of the whole vaccination staff, and not only the class of Deputy Inspectors to whom the Madras Sanitary Commissioner's orders referred so that every member thereof should know something of Hygiene is fully appreciated by the Government of India, and it is hoped that it will be possible soon to issue general orders on the subject, when more experience has been gained of the working of the amalgamated departments. Eventually the whole of the vaccination staff might be required to pass an examination in the Sanitary Primer if one can be found or compiled of a suitable character.

THE EDITOR of the *Brahmo Public Opinion*, in his issue of the 1st instant, says, "our men do not yet know how to respect and honor, or even how to conduct themselves in the presence of, a lady." This may or may not be true, but the confession which follows is remarkable for its humiliating and unblushing frankness. Says the Progressive Brahmo:

"Whenever we meet in pleasure parties, we indulge in all sorts of obscene conversations. We have grown fond of music, dance, and intellectual recreations. Finding our wives incapable of gratifying our desires in these respects, we resort to places of ill-repute."

If we believe this to be a correct representation of the condition of our contemporary, we might do him an injustice; if we dont, we lay him open to a charge of misrepresentation. An awkward dilemma!

WE HAVE received the following letter from Cuttack:

A very exciting incident connected with the otherwise eventless history of the town of Katak took place on the 26th April 1879 The incident I refer to was the inauguration of a "Temperance Fraternity" to check the rapid increase of the consumption of alcoholic drinks and other intoxicatidg drugs in Orissa. The meeting was convened by the Secretary to the Katak Association. Rev. Mr. Vaughan was in the chair.

The following gentlemen have formed themselves into a Fraternity—Babu B. Chakravarti, M.A., Assistant Professor, Katak College, Babus S. Datta, M.A., and G. C, Bose, M.A., Lecturers Katak College, Babu B. C. Pal, Head Master Katak Academy, Babus Brajendranath Sen, and R. C. Chowdhuri, Teachers Katak Academy, Babu A. C. Mookerjee, Teacher Survey School, Babu Jadumani Ghose, President of the Utkal Brahmo Samaj, and Babu P. M. Acharya, Member of the Utkal Brahmo Samaj and Proprietor of the Academy.

Upwards of 30 persons have signed the pledge to refrain from the use of alcoholic drinks and other intoxicating drugs.

The following was a communication received by the Secretary to the Katak Association—

To

The Honorary Secretary to the Katak Association,
Dated, Katak the 26th April 1879.

SIR,—While commending the laudable nature of the object the Association has in view, we are of opinion, that in the present State of the Society the movement is uncalled for, and we are somewhat sceptical as to its practicability. We therefore respectfully beg to decline the honor of attending the meeting.

We are
Sir,
Yours obediently
(Sd.) RADHA NATH RAI,
(Sd.) NANDA KISORE DAS.

I beg to add that Babu Radha Nath Rai is a naturalized Bengali and Joint Inspector of Schools, Orissa; and Babu Nanda Kisore Das is a genuine Uriah and Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Orissa.

THE FOLLOWING edifying conversation took place at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation:

Mr. Wyman then proceeded to allude to the backwardness of the collections in the Collector's Department, and suggested that this was owing in some part to the Collector being employed by the Chairman as a general assistant in the office. The Commissioner had lately had a conversation with the Collector about this, in which Mr. Dutt maintained that he was bound to obey *all* orders issued to him by the Chairman. The Commissioner told him that he was only to obey the orders of the Chairman, so far as they related to the Collector's department; but in regard to nothing else. Mr. Wyman then said to him that he would mention this matter at the next meeting. He was not a servant of the Chairman, but of the Municipality, and he protested against his being employed as a general assistant. If he continued to be so employed, Mr. O. C. Dutt had not heard the last of it from him, for he would do what he could to bring the Commissioners to a sense of their duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wyman (to Mr. O. C. Dutt, who was sitting next to the Chairman) You may laugh, sir; but you would not have done so if the former Collector had been employed as you have been. I am here as your master, and—

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

Chairman : Order, please. I am not aware that he laughed
Mr. Wyman : I am.
Chairman : Then you must address yourself to me.

Did Mr. O. C. Dutt laugh on the principle that they laugh who win ?

THERE WAS an interesting prosecution in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. One Mr. Lopez was charged with criminal trespass on the Campbell Medical Hospital, and also offering an illegal gratification to a clerk with a view to obtain copies of certain mortuary returns. The Magistrate discharged both the prisoners, holding that no criminal prosecutions could lie against them. On the conclusion of the delivery of the judgment of the Magistrate occurred the following conversation :

"Mr. F. W. Jennings, of the firm of Carruthers and Jennings, addressing the Magistrate, observed that he had attended the Court that morning for the purpose of making a statement in contradiction to the statement made by Mr. John Lopiez, and to do so, in behalf of Dr. Woodford, in the presence and hearing of the reporters. Mr. Jennings wished to give these statements the fullest publicity, as that which was made on behalf of Mr. Lopiez. He wished to give to those statements an unqualified denial on behalf of Dr. Woodford. He did not think it worth while to bring Dr. Woodford here again, as he had already attended Court twice that morning, and from what fell from his Worship then, he did not believe the prisoner's statement worthy of credit.

His Worship : I never said that.

Mr. Jennings : Your Worship said so.

His Worship : No, no, I simply said the case would be taken up at 4 P. M.

Mr. Jennings : I withdraw that part of my statement.

His Worship : You said that you wished to make a statement in the presence of the reporters, and I said that the case would be heard again at 4 P. M. That was all."

Why did Mr. Lopez take Dr. Woodford's name ? We are glad that an emphatic contradiction was offered on behalf of the worthy doctor.

MR. W. S. FITZWILLIAM is dead. He was for many years President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the first non-official Members of the Vice-Regal Council under the new Constitution. He was an able man and good financier. He was manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

WE OFFER our respectful condolence to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the death of his sister, the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden, which melancholy event took place on the 2nd instant.

WE ARE glad to notice that Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urya, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000. He is the author of the Black Pamphlet on the Madras Famine.

MR. JOHN MORLEY thus concludes an article in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* on Zulu affairs : "It is for the people of England to decide . . . whether they are content to be taxed for the pleasure of men who unite the mean avarice of hucksters to the lawless violence of buccaneers ; and whether the old realm, which was once the home of justice and freedom, is to be transferred into a Pirate-Empire, with the Cross hypocritically chalked upon its black flag." Was the language of the Punjab Correspondent of the *Shomeprokash* more violent than the above ?

WE OBSERVE that Babu Saligaram, Pleader, and Babu Guneshchunder Chunder, Attorney, High Court, have been appointed Honorary Magistrates of Calcutta. Both are good selections.

SATURDAY, 3RD MAY.

THERE WERE 244 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 26th April last, of which 48 were from cholera, 38 from small-pox, 62 from fever, 11 from bowel complaints, 2 suicides, five accidents and the rest from other causes. Eleven children were still-born and four persons died of old age. There was no mortality among non-Asiatics but among the mixed races it was fifteen.

THIRTEEN thousand six hundred and eighty-eight persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of April last, of whom 13,254 were natives and 434 Europeans.

WE HAVE received the first two numbers of the *Bepari* or the Tradesman's journal for the use of native traders. It is a useful publication and we wish it success.

BABU PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN, editor of the *Legal Companion*, has forwarded to us a copy of his Digest of Rulings on the Stamp Laws. The compiler has given the new Stamp rules under Act I. of 1869. We wish he had incorporated the new Stamp Act. He would have then made the publication complete.

AT ABOUT 7-30 P. M. we noticed last week from the Kamarhatti Ghat the fall of a meteor. The flash was tremendous, and as the light disappeared there were blue and red rays skirting its course. If we remember aright a meteor, which fell at Dacca some eight or ten years ago, weighed three maunds.

SHARKS have appeared in the Hooghly. A young man was bitten by a shark at Dukhineshur on Tuesday last. He was immediately carried over to the Ooterparah Dispensary. The peculiarity of shark-bite is that the person bitten scarcely feels the bite whilst in the water.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS in Madras have commenced. The citizens of Madras have it appears taken to the novelty in right earnest. We give below some specimens of the placards issued :

THE COMING ELECTIONS.
Voters of the 3rd Division !
At a meeting of your fellow-voters,
it was resolved to support
The Hon'ble P. Magfadyen,
Mr. P. Somasundram Chettiar;
Mr. C. W. Parr.
These be the men for us.
Vote, then for
The Hon'ble P. Macfadyen ;
Vote for
Mr. P. Somasaudram Chettiar,
Mr. C. W. Parr.
Palmam qui meruit ferat.

VOTERS, BEWARE !
STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS ! !
Maintain your Independence ! ! !
Don't vote for old women and Government officials.
BEWARE ! BEWARE ! !
"Trust them not, they are fooling thee."—
(After Longfellow).

Three cheers for the new elections !

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT and Major R. D. Osborne have left for England to start their new paper in London. We wish them every success.

THE LORD BISHOP of Bombay was proposed Dean of the local University, but he was opposed on the ground that the "Bishop was objectionable as a Bishop."

THERE IS cry for rain every-where. The usual and prolonged heat of the weather has been disastrous to the crops. The Boro crop, though small, is gone. The prospects of the *ous* are bad. The fruits have suffered much. The leeches are insipid, while the mangoes and jacks are dropping off the trees. We are however glad to learn that rain has fallen in some districts.

WE ARE requested to mention that the News Room and Reading Room of Shibpur have been amalgamated and converted into a Public Library, and that an appeal has been issued for public subscriptions in support of it. Mr. Price, the late Magistrate of Howrah, initiated the movement. We wish the institution every success.

WE HAVE received a flying sheet containing some verses in Bengali to the memory of Raja Degumber Mitter expressive of the feeling of gratitude of the poor students, who used to be maintained by him. The verses do honor to those, whose feelings they express.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. A History of Travancore from the earliest times. By R. Shungoony Menon, Dewan Peishcar of Travancore. 2. Digest of Rulings on Stamp Laws and the New Stamp Rules under Act I. of 1879 with indexes. By P. C. Sen, editor, "Legal Companion." &c. 3. Petition of the Proprietors of Cargo-boats to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. 4. The Oriental Miscellany, for May 1879. 5. Address of Col. H. S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society. 6. Paper containing general information regarding the Zoological Gardens in Calcutta.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, April 26th.—The British and French Governments have sent an indentical note to the Khedive demanding the appointment of one English and one French Minister to his Council, and stating that in case of non-compliance with their demand, stringent measures will be taken. The Queen has returned to Windsor from Italy. A strike of 30,000 Durham miners has ended.

27th.—The news telegraphed from St. Petersburg dated 12th instant that the Russian Government would surrender Kuldja and conclude new convention with China is entirely unconfirmed. Negotiations have been broken off Russia refusing to surrender.

28th.—The statement that the Sultan had offered to depose the Khedive is now confirmed. The British and French Governments simply noted his offer.

29th.—The House of Commons negatived the motion brought forward by Mr. Rylands, censuring the financial administration of the Government, with a majority in favor of the Government of 303 against 230 votes. Sir Garnet Wolseley returns to England in May to serve on the Military Commission. Latest advices from Capetown state that the garrison of Ekowe had arrived at Tugela river. Lord Chelmsford and staff were going to Durban. It is reported that Ekowe has been occupied by the Zulus, and that Cetywayo has retired beyond Black Umvolosi. The report that the Boers threatened to detain Sir Bartle Frere is entirely unconfirmed.

Sofia. April 29th.—Prince Battenberg has been elected to the throne of Bulgaria.

London, May 1st.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a Conservative banquet, said he was convinced that the Great Powers were without exception determined that the Berlin Treaty should be executed. England, he said, had made concessions for the sake of peace, but cannot concede any more. A debate has taken place in the House of Lords regarding free trade and protection. Lord Beaconsfiled made a statement, declaring that reciprocity or reversal of free trade principles, was impossible.

1st.—Advices from Capetown, dated the 15th April, state that, although most of the reinforcements had landed, a fresh advance into the interior was impossible for several days. A force of colonials had attacked and attempted to storm the stronghold of Morosi, the Basuto Chief, but were unsuccessful and suffered a loss of twenty-six killed and wounded. Sir Bartle Frere has arrived at Pretoria after a satisfactory interview with the Boers. Lord Chelmsford is at Durban. In the House of Commons, the Hon'ble Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question, said that the Viceroy had remitted the cotton duties with the full knowledge and approval of the Home Government. Replying to another question he said he was unable to fix a date for the resumption of the debate on the Indian Loan. Government he said intends the debate to extend over the whole question of Indian finance.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 8th Instant at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Different forms of the Galvanic Battery.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 10th Instant next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Oxides of Chlorine.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1879.

A ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

THE defeat of Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the present system of control over Indian expenditure ought to rouse the whole Indian community to the necessity of petitioning Parliament for a Royal Commission of Enquiry. When the Government of this country was vested in the late East India Company, the periodical renewal of their charter afforded an opportunity for familiarizing the British nation with the condition of the country and the progress in its administration ; but the incentive, which then prompted enquiries, is now wanting. The East India Company were in the position of Trustees, and were watched with wholesome jealousy by political parties as well as by the Cabinet of England. Now, Her Majesty's Ministers being charged with the Government of India, and being directly responsible to Parliament only, that watchfulness has been much relaxed, because Indian questions seldom affect party-interests in England. The people of India cannot but feel deeply grateful to those members of Parliament, who, from philanthropy and an instinctive sense of justice, have dedicated their knowledge, talents, energy, and influence to the advocacy of their cause and interests. But we can not too often repeat that justice will not be done to the long deferred claims of the people of this country, until the British nation is roused to a thorough appreciation of the sacred trust reposed in it by Providence, and feels that the Imperial Parliament alone can effect the much desired cosummation by manifesting its own interest in the welfare of this country by the institution of periodical enquiries into its affairs. No such enquiry has been instituted since India has been placed under the direct control of the Queen's Government. During that space of time, extending over some twenty years, many changes have been introduced in the system of its administration ; changes which, though made after deep deliberation and with an eye to the good of the country, have not been attended with the desired success and have not produced that confidence and contentment which generally result from good Government. We will note a few of the more prominent questions, which demand enquiry :

1 *Legislation.* The constitution of the Legislative Council has been changed, and, for the first time, the non-official element has been introduced in it : but the professed object of the change, which was to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the people, has been defeated in

consequence of the selection of the non-official members having been left entirely to the Government, and of their number being so small that an overwhelming majority of official members is, at all times, at the command of the Executive Government. Native Princes, whose subjects are not affected by the laws passed by the Legislative Council, are called to sit in it, while Her Majesty's subjects have rarely intelligent, educated, and independent-minded representatives. Moreover, the forms of procedure, which have been established for the avowed object of affording the public an opportunity of expressing its views on measures under consideration, have not unfrequently been set aside to carry measures of doubtful policy, and the Council, as a deliberative body, has been reduced to a sham. Under these circumstances, the course of legislation has been dangerously rapid, and, at the same time, fitful and varying with the changes which have taken place in the composition of the small legislative body. Some of the laws enacted have been so conflicting with the usages and traditions of the land that the people have been filled with alarm and dismay.

2 *Finance.* The administration of the Finances has given rise to universal complaint. While the revenue has steadily expanded by the development of private enterprize, and has doubled from what it was in 1856-57, the expenditure of late years has greatly exceeded the revenue. The result has been a chronic deficit and an enormous increase to the public debt. To meet the deficits occasioned by this wasteful expenditure, numerous taxes unsuited to the circumstances of the country have been imposed, from which an amount of oppression and suffering have resulted, which those on the spot alone can realize. Of late a new financial policy has been inaugurated, under which certain charges, which had previously been defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, have been transferred to the Provincial Governments, with inadequate assignments from the imperial revenue; and these Governments have, at the same time, been called upon to supply the deficits in their respective budgets, by the imposition of new taxes, under the designation of Local Cesses. Thus, not only has the amount of taxation been further increased, but the creation of new taxes is calculated greatly to add to the sufferings of the people, in consequence of the uncontrollable agency which must be employed for the assessment and collection of the new imposts. In order to form a famine insurance fund a license tax has been imposed reaching the poorest of the poor and an enhancement of the Salt duty by 40 per cent made in Madras and Bombay, but that fund has been absorbed by other charges and the sacred trust has been thus violated. On the other hand in order to serve the party interests of the Ministry the cotton duties have been remitted to the sacrifice of the best interests of this country. The course of financial administration of late shews that Indian traditions and crochets are not safe guides for the administration of Indian finance.

3 *Army.* The cost of the army has increased, while its strength has been reduced. Immediately after the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, the late Lord Canning, who from his sad personal experiences was in the best position to form an accurate estimate of the military requirements of British India, had declared that the military charges of India ought not to exceed £12,500,000 per annum; but they now amount to seventeen millions. The House of Commons through the medium of a Select Committee on Indian Finance, about seven years ago made an enquiry into the causes of the enormous increase of military expenditure, and it was rendered patent by the evidence adduced that this increase was primarily due to the amalgamation of the Indian army with the English army, effected, as the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State stated in his evidence before the Select Committee referred to, against the unanimous opinion of Indian authorities. It is observable that the Home establishment of the British Army has not increased by reason of employment in India since 1857, of a larger British force than before the Mutiny; the whole strength of the British Army in 1856-57, was 272,519, including the troops serving in India, numbering 25,803, while the estimates for 1877-78 give a total of 196,372, including 62,652 men serving in India. The aggregate strength of the British Army has thus greatly diminished, and *a priori* it is natural to expect that there should be a corresponding reduction of expenditure. The troops serving in India constitute an important element in the military strength of England, but no consideration is shown to India on that ground. On the contrary, though the number of European troops employed in India has greatly decreased since 1858-59, the Home Military Charges of India have steadily increased. In 1862-63 the number of men serving in India was 75,899 and the Home Military Charges amounted to £2,139,205, whereas in 1877-78 the number of men was 62,652, or more than thirteen thousand less, the charges increased to £4,160,600 or nearly more than 100 per cent. The subject of the Home Military Charges of India has from time to time engaged the attention of Parliament and Her Majesty's Government. There have been no less than nine reports of Committees, *viz.*, one in August 1859 on non-effective services, the second in 1861 on both effective and non-effective charges, the third and fourth in 1869, the fifth and sixth in 1870, the seventh in April 1872, the eighth by the Select Committee on East Indian Finance in 1874, and the ninth, dated 1st June 1875. But unfortunately the result to India of the labours of these Committees has been an increase of charge almost with each fresh report, though in consequence of the reorganization of the Brith forces there has been a considerable saving to the imperial exchequer.

4 *Public Works.* The Public Works Department constitutes another fruitful source of expenditure. The Government of India occupies a peculiar position with regard to the execution of works of public utility in this country. Much of what is done for material developement by private enterprise in other civilized countries devolves upon the Government here. We gratefully acknowledge the single-minded zeal with which the Goverament of India undertakes these works; but we submit that the responsibility of the Government is greatly enhanced by reason of its being both the expender of the public money and the controller of the expenditure, and that an examination of the accounts does not shew that carefulness and economy on the part of the Government, which its grave responsibility demands.

In 1854 the Public Works Department was organized by Lord Dalhousie. The administrative instinct of the great statesman perceived that the old plan of superintending public works was defective, and His Lordship accordingly devised the present system, consisting of two branches, the first including all imperial and provincial works, and the second the Guaranteed Railways. The department has since expanded into six branches. 1 Provincial Works 2. Irrigation, 3 State Railways, 4 Guaranteed Railways, 5 Military works, 6 Accounts Branch. The result as a matter of course has been considerable increase of expenditure. We glean the following facts from published returns relative to the Public Works charges from 1861-62 to 1877-78 :

Year.	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Total.	Percentage of cost of establishments.		
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1861-62...	2,514,794	225,851	2,740,645			
1862-63...	2,656,393	740,266	3,396,659	9	6	9½
1863-64...	3,639,909	823,924	4,463,833	21	12	11
1864-65...	3,716,448	817,195	4,533,643	18	9	1¾
1865-66...	3,684,765	906,541	4,591,306	18	0	6
1866-67...	4,144,782	897,042	5,041,824	19	14	10¾
1867-68...	4,346,452	953,223	5,300,375	17	15	10
1868-69...	4,849,202	1,012,450	5,861,652	17	19	11¼
1869-70...	3,675,541	1,101,785	1,777,326	17	5	5¼
1870-71...	2,825,298	1,012,302	3,828,500	23	1	3
1871-72...	2,889,297	961,038	3,850,336	26	7	11¼
1872-73...	2,890,058	1,028,472	3,918,530	24	19	2¼
1873-74...	2,856,055	1,030,803	3,886,858	26	4	11
1874-75...	2,816,739	1,110,934	3,927,673	26	10	4¾
1875-76...	3,029,136	1,138,158	4,167,294	28	5	8¾
1876-77...	2,832,533	1,050,665	3,883,198	27	6	5¼
1877-78...	2,653,972	1,113,896	3,767,868	28	19	11½

It will be observed from the above that the establishment charges on account of public works has varied from 10 to nearly 29 per cent. of the total outlay. The growth of expenditure on establishments has been enormous since 1861-65, though the charges for works and repairs with the exception of a few years have not varied much. Thus a comparison of the charges for establishment for 1861-62 and 1877-78 shews an increase of about 20 per cent. more than the amount in the first mentioned year. Surely such an enormous growth in establishment charges loudly calls for an enquiry.

5 *Justice.* The administration of justice in the Civil Courts has in some respects been improved, although their organization is still defective on material points; and the efficiency of the higher Appellate Courts has, from various causes, not been commensurate with the expenditure incurred for them. The Police establishment, although reorganized, has not proved efficient, and is now, as it was before, an object of fear and hatred to the bulk of the population from the oppressions and extortions, it is able to exercise by means of the large power entrusted to it.

6 *Municipal Commissions.* Municipal Commissions have been instituted in the larger towns for the professed purpose of giving to the residents a scope for self-government; but this purpose has been entirely defeated by all power being centred in the Officers appointed to preside at the Municipal Boards. These institutions have failed to enlist the sympathies of the people, not only on account of the defective constitution of the Municipal Councils, but in consequence of the numerous and vexatious taxes they have been instrumental in imposing, and for the generally unsatisfactory working of the system introduced.

7 *Land Tax.* The system of periodically revising the Land Tax and increasing it with the supposed increase in the produce of the land, has inflicted great injury on the country, by discouraging the application of capital for the improvement of agriculture. This system clogs the springs of industry and enterprise, and invites fraud on the part of the cultivators. It also gives great scope for bribery and corruption among the subordinate officers employed in assessing the land. Furthermore, the imposition of local cesses on land in Bengal has shaken the faith of the people in the solemn pledges of the Government, and has created much discontent among the agricultural population in general, as the burden falls on them, while the benefit of the improvements, for which the taxes are laid, will be equally shared by all classes of the community.

8 *Imperialism.* Last, though not the least, is the tone of the present system of Indian administration. It goes by the name of imperialism. It is a tone repressive of liberty of speech, thought, and person. The chief manifestations of it are to be seen in the Vernacular Press Act, the suppression of certain officials for connection with the Press, the Arms Act, the repression of representative associations, high-handedness in external relations and internal administration, and in the insult offered to the *amour propre* of the people. We have endeavoured to indicate briefly what we believe to be the tendencies and effects of the administration of British India under the Queen's direct rule. We repeat that if there ever was a time peculiarly suited for the examination of the working of a new system of administration, and of the condition of the people of British India who are affected by it, it is the present time. Many of the measures introduced by the Queen's Government have been developed by the lapse of time; and having regard to the discontent and anxiety by which the popular mind is now pervaded from the causes already explained, the institution of a Parliamentary enquiry is calculated to produce a re-assuring and beneficial effect.

We need hardly point out that an enquiry cannot justly be construed into a reflection on any particular administration, since the measures to be canvassed have not owed their origin to any individual functionary or Government, but have been spread over several years. At the same time they constitute a new policy and a new system of administration, the soundness of which it is very desirable to test thoroughly by the results which they have produced. There would be an advantage by the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry, which could not be attained by a Select Committee. The sittings of the Committee being confined to England,

many persons possessing useful information are precluded from giving evidence, in the case of Hindus, because of religious, social, and climatic considerations, and in that of Europeans, because of the engrossing claims of their occupations and business. Some of them may proceed to England at considerable sacrifice and expense to themselves: but the enquiry of the Committee cannot be held to be satisfactory or complete, unless it embraces the evidence of persons of all classes and shades of opinion, which can be obtained only on the spot. In 1871 a motion was made in Parliament for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the administration of British India, and it was reserved for future consideration, pending the report of the Select Committee on Indian Finance appointed that year. The report of the Select Committee has proved unfructuous. But we entertain higher hopes of a Royal Commission. Need we add that situated as British India is, unrepresented in Parliament, uncared-for in the United Kingdom except in limited circles, and ruled on the spot with almost absolute despotism, she has scanty means of making known her wrongs and her grievances, and that if Parliament be sincerely desirous to guage the real feelings of her children, it can do so effectually and satisfactorily by affording them an opportunity to give evidence before a Royal Commission or before a Committee sitting in their own country.

OUR NEW AFFGHAN POLICY.

THE above is the title of an able and thoughtful article contributed to the London periodical, called "*Modern Thought*," by Babu Khettermohun Dutt, a Bengali gentleman of remarkable intelligence and energy, and varied experience in life, who has settled in England for about fifteen years or so. The history of this gentleman is somewhat unique. He never attended the English school nor learnt even the English alphabet whilst in his teens. He studied medicine in the Bengali class of the Calcutta Medical College, took the usual diploma, and began to practise. Whilst at the Medical College he studied at home the rudiments of the English language, and gradually mastered it. Now he writes English as an Englishman. We need not go into further details about his life and career. This gentleman has written the article under notice, which is contained in two consecutive numbers of "*Modern Thought*." The first portion of the article is a review of the relations of our Government with Affghansthan and the policy pursued towards it from the time of Lord Canning to that of Lord Lytton. The writer praises Lord Northbrook for refusing to carry out the aggressive policy laid down by the Secretary of State. He remarks: "Although Lord Northbrook refused to "create an opportunity" for sending a mission to Cabul; still, he created an opportunity for the Government of Lord Beaconsfield to send to India a new Viceroy, young and pliant, with a poetical turn of mind, trained in the diplomatic service; and thoroughly unacquained with the affairs of India, to inaugurate their new imperial policy. On the 12th of April, 1876, Lord Lytton succeeded to the Viceroyalty of India. About three weeks after his arrival in India, his Lordship wrote a letter to the Amir, asking him to receive Sir Lewis Pelly as a special Envoy, for the purpose of delivering to him in person official information of the addition that Her Majesty had been pleased to make to her sovereign titles, and of discussing with him matters of common interest to the two Governments. The Amir, suspecting that a demand was to be made of allowing European officers to reside in Affghan towns, said that if the Viceroy had any new proposal to make he would send one of his confidential ministers, "who would learn of the generous things concealed in the generous heart of the English Government." Shortly afterwards another letter was sent to the Amir, with a threat of withdrawing from the support of Affghansthan." The rest of the story is well known to the reader. After recapitulating the leading facts of this story the writer remarks: "Thus Lord Lytton, first by his new and high-handed policy, alienated the Affghans from the British Government, and drove them to seek help and protection from elsewhere; secondly, by withdrawing the native agent from Cabul, deprived at this critical juncture his own Government of means of knowing what was going on in Affghansthan; and thirdly, by declaring that the promises and assurances of one Viceroy were not binding to his successor, has no doubt shaken the confidence of the native princes in British Government." We now come to the questions of the scientific frontier. The writer thus describes the mountain passes of Affghansthan:

From Kaghan to the confines of Sindh, the length of the frontier line is over 800 miles, fringed by ranges of hills, varying from a few hundred to 12,000 feet in height. From these irregular spurs branch out towards Kafristan, Cabul, Gazni, and Candahar. Through these ranges there are numerous passes, which lead to the heart of Afghanistan and Baloochestan. The hills, passes, and valleys are inhabited by various troublesome, semi-barbarous robber tribes, who are constant sources of anxiety to the Indian Government. The hills on the west of the Hazara are inhabited by Hasanzais, with nearly 2,000 fighting men, having the Juduns as their neighbours. Beyond Judun, on the north-west, are the numerous Bururs whose country extends as far as the Hindoo Kush. Then comes Swat with a population of nearly 100,000 of whom 20,000 are fighting men. Then come the Ramzaris the Osmans, and the Memands. The latter number over 17,000 fighting men. Next come the Afrides, fierce and treacherous who have over 25,000 fighting men. Bordering on Kohat there is another tribe called Orakzais with about 30,000 fighting men. The Waziris, who line both sides of the Gomal Pass and of the Sulaiman range can muster over 44,000 fighting men having Batains as their neighbours. The Beloch frontier tribes, viz., Kasranis, Bozdars, Khutrans, Kosahs, Lagharis, Gurchains Murris, and Bugtis can count over 130,000 fighting men. Between 1849 to 1872 there were not less than twenty-five expeditions against these various tribes.

After quoting the opinion of some of the most eminent military authorities against the extension of our North Western Frontier he tackles the opinion of Lord Napier of Magdala. His Lordship was formerly opposed to the policy of aggression, but in a memorandum dated the 30th May 1878 His Lordship wrote as follows: "The circumstances had so completely changed as to justify me in a change of the views formed ten or twelve years ago. I considered the advance when first proposed to be unnecessary and open to the objection of leaving the Bolan Pass and the Scinde Desert between it and its supports. I consider now that the advance is necessary, and that its political advantages, would far outweigh its military disadvantages, provided that proper measures are taken to support it." Again: "A mountain chain that can be pierced in many places is no security if you hide behind it. India has been often entered through her mountain barriers, which were never defended. India waited to fight the battle in her own plains, and invariably lost it. How much Austria lost in not defending the Bohemian mountains! What might have been the position of the Turks had they properly secured the passage of the Balkans?" Our critic thus comments on the above:

It is therefore plain that in the opinion of his lordship the present north-western frontier is not strong and secure, and in order to make it so its passes must be fortified and strongly held. His lordship has evidently forgotten that besides the Khyber the Kuram, and the Bolan, there are many other passes, every one of which, if his opinion is correct must be secured. To do so effectually it will be necessary to advance into the interior of the mountainous districts on the western side of the Brahoe, the Sulaiman and the Hazara ranges. What a gigantic undertaking for our Government! The several passes between Khagan and the Cabul river should also be secured by advancing into the interior of the Swat and Kafiristan, and the Khyber by advancing to Jalalabad, nearly sixty-six miles from the present frontier. The Kuram Valley should be guarded by occupying Pewar Pass or Shutargardan, nearly 100 miles west of Thall; and the Dawar by stationing troops at Urgung, over 80 miles from Bunnoo. The Gomal Pass the important trade route between Gazni and Dera Ismail Khan cannot be neglected. For the security of this pass a strong force must be placed at Batsal, over 90 miles from the mouth of the pass. The Draband Pass will not be secure without military occupation of Kandar, nearly 100 miles west from the mouth of the pass. The Shakan and Vohowa the Burkoie, the Drug, Saunrha, Sari and Vaddor Passes must also be properly secured by stationing troops at different parts, many miles distant from their mouths. Quetta is nearly 250 miles from the Scinde frontier; and if we advance to Candahar the length of the line of communication to be guarded will be over 400 miles. These are not the only passes. There are several in the Solaiman range and about ten in Brahoe none of which can be kept unguarded, as the enemy coming through any one of them can turn the other secured ones, as the Russians did the Shipka. The total length of these different lines cannot be less than 4,000 miles, nearly five times the length of the present frontier, and to hold them securely against any external enemy would require not less than 60,000 men. Considering the number, character and habits of the various tribes inhabiting the mountainous districts this number cannot be considered too large. The charges for this additional number of men cannot be less than five million pounds—a sum which cannot possibly be obtained from the people of India. This additional number of men and the cost of maintaining them are sure gradually to increase as the scientifically rectified frontier cannot remain stationary. It is bound to advance with science itself. Against whom are these precautionary measures to be taken? Surely neither the Afghans nor the Persians nor the Beloochees, nor any of the hill tribes can possibly invade India. Is it then against Russian aggression? The Prime Minister said he had no such fear, Lord Salisbury prescribed large scaled maps for the cure of the Russophobia of his friends, but does not every act of Her Majesty's Government, both in Asia and Europe, show that they are constantly trembling in their shoes for fear of Russia?

This fear of Russia has already done great mischief and is sure to do more. The occupation of Quetta, one of the symptoms of Russophobia, has more than any other cause alienated the Afghans, and brought about this second Afghan war. It is true that India has been often invaded through her mountain barrier and conquered. It was not on account of her having, as Lord Napier says, "waited to fight the battle in her own plains," but because she never had any strong and powerful government; she was divided into many small and weak states always at deadly feud with each other.

The writer then shews that this policy of annexation and of bringing various warlike Afghan and other semi-barbarous tribes under British protection will give Russia the very opportunities of intriguing and stirring up rebellion which Lord Napier is anxious to avoid? Had Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, and Bulgaria been independent, and not under Turkey, Russia would never have succeeded in her intrigues with those States. So' if our Government leave the Afghans free and independent, without interfering with their internal affairs, and keep on friendly terms with them, they will effectually close the door against Russian intrigues. The writer thus argues the financial part of the question:

The financial aspect of this forward frontier policy, which Lord Napier, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and its other advocates *have not taken into their consideration, is really a very serious one.* What is likely to be the cost of this war? And *how is that money to be raised? It was at first estimated* by the Government that the expenses would not exceed £1,200,000, which was to be paid out of an estimated surplus of £2,000,000 in the revenues of India in the current year. The telegram which reached here last Monday giving an abstract of the financial statement published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, tells us that the cost of war has already exceeded £2,600,000, and the deficit for the year amounts to £3,299,000, and the estimated deficit for next year amounts to £4,895,000. The last Afghan war cost India over £17,000,000, and we cannot tell what is likely to be the cost of the present one. It has been already shown that the annual charges for the newly rectified frontier will exceed £5,000,000. or at least £3,000,000 as estimated by Sir H. Norman, exclusive of the sums to be given as subsidies to the chiefs of the various tribes, to purchase their loyalty. How this huge sum can be raised in India is beyond our comprehension. She is already on the verge of bankruptcy, her finances are in a most deplorable state. The imposition of the license tax of fivepence in the pound on incomes of £ 10 a year, and an increase of 40 per cent. salt duty in Madras and Bombay, to create a famine relief fund last year, only brought in £750,000. India is, contrary to the general belief, extremely poor. Her revenues are inelastic and the expenditure and debts are increasing every year. Her net revenue is about £38,000,000, which is not capable of further increase, as the people are already over-burdened with taxation; no new taxes direct or indirect can be imposed upon them. Over £16,000,000, of this sum are expended annually for the army, and nearly £4,500,000 paid as interest on her debts, which have increased 100 per cent. During the last 20 years, £15,000,000 having been added during the last three years. While the revenue is stationary, the expenditure is continually increasing; the total deficit for the last three years is over £16,500,000.

This condition of the finances of India in now the cause of serious anxiety to Anglo-Indian statesmen. In the face of these facts the Government have adopted a warlike and aggrestive policy, which is sure to embarrass the finances of India. How will they now raise the money to meet the expenditure of the war? It is the opinion of all eminent statesmen that imposition of any new taxes on the people of India, would cause the gravest political consequences, nay, it may produce such serious general discontent that it might shake the very foundation of the British Empire in the East. It is the opinion of the people of India, as well as many in this country, that were the finances of India in a better condition it would even then have been unjust to charge her with the expenses of this war, as it was undertaken not for the benefit of India, but for, as stated by the Premier, the maintenance of the influence and character of this country in Europe. No one can deny that this war is simply an outcome of the policy of Her Majesty's Government in South-Eastern Europe. The people of India have neither any share in the administration of their country nor have they any control over its finances. The revenues of the country are entirely in the disposal of the Executive Government, over whom Parliament have put various checks, but Her Majesty's Government in order to carry out their imperial aggressive policy in Afghanistan, have altogether disregarded them.

In reviewing this new policy I cannot but come to the conclusion that morally, politically, and financially, as well as from a military point of view, it is a gigantic blunder.

The article as the production of a self-taught and thoughtful Bengali gentlemen not only does him credit but also to the class which he represents.

THE DECCAN RYOTS.

IN 1877 a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Deccan Ryots, and that Commission, after examining numerous witnesses, submitted an elaborate report. Upon that report were based two bills, one to be introduced into the local Council and the

other into the Vice-regal Council. But before these bills was proceeded with, order came from the Secretary of State for their suspension. Lord Cranbrook has reviewed the whole question in an able State paper. We will briefly summarize his Lordship's observations and views. His Lordship at the outset remarks:

"The very able report of the Commission and the mass of valuable information contained in the appendices enable us, I think, to draw the conclusion that some of the great causes which lie at the bottom of the poverty of the Deccan are wholly beyond the reach of the legislator, and are inherent in the national character and in the customs which have prevailed for countless generations. The Deccan ryots, like the general mass of the cultivating classes in other parts of India, are entirely without capital, and are driven on the first bad harvest into the hands of the money-lender, not only for the means to till their fields, but for food to keep themselves and their cattle alive till the crops of the next season are matured. This fact has created the system of borrowing at high interest which prevails so largely amongst the agricultural population, and has made the existence of a money-lender in a Hindu village as essential as that of a ploughman.

We cannot entirely accept the conclusion of the Secretary of State that "some of the great causes which lie at the bottom of the poverty of the Deccan Ryots are wholly beyond the reach of the legislator. Say what the local authorities may, we are convinced in common with many others that the Permanent Settlement of the revenue would redress that evil. Again, the Indian minister says that the Indian legislature or Government is powerless. Give the Permanent Settlement, let it have fair play say for twenty years, and then say whether the evils from which the Deccan ryots are suffering are beyond the reach of the legislature. Lord Cranbrook says: "The normal condition of a Hindu cultivator is much aggravated by local circumstances in parts of the Deccan. The soil is sterile, the climate is precarious, a good crop being in some parts obtained only once in three years, the fall of rain is scanty, the peasantry, though a sturdy and ordinarily a law-abiding people, are described as utterly uneducated, and with a narrow range of intelligence." It is obvious, His Lordship remarks, the causes mentioned in this and the preceding paragraph are not to be easily modified by any Legislative Act. True, but if the ryot knows that the State demand upon his land will be never increased, he will feel a stimulous to exertion, which no amount of minuting by Government will impart. The Secretary of State remarks:

The districts in which the riots took place came into British possession in 1819, and at that period, and for 20 years afterwards, divers causes, such as the ravages of Holkar's army and the dreadful famine which followed his campaign—a famine which was repeated two or three times during the first 20 years of the century—the subsequent heavy fall of prices, and the consequently oppressive weight of the old Mahratta rate of assessment which was at first continued by the Government of the day, all these had produced an amount of poverty and ruin which the settlement officer writing in 1838 found it impossible to describe.

The Government of that day, however, made strenuous efforts to better this state of things. They reduced the assessment from an average rate of 13½ annas to 7 annas; they gave the cultivators for the first time fixity of tenure, and they abolished extra cesses.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 30th August 1875, describes the satisfactory results of this new settlement of the land: "In 1838 more than 50 percent. of arable land was waste; in 1871 only one per cent. Population increased during the term of the settlement 39½ per cent. agricultural cattle 19 per cent; ploughs 22½ per cent. carts 270 percent. and wells 40 percent. Government land was unsaleable in 1838; during the last five years of the settlement examination of the registration records showed that it fetched from 10 to 52 times its assessment. Thirty years ago there were no made roads, and communication was costly and difficult; the taluka is now traversed by the railway and by several excellent roads, and the increase in the number of carts indicate the extent to which the people avail themselves of the new facilities of communication with markets.

Satisfactory as this picture of progress is (and similar ones may be produced from all parts of India) there is undeniable evidence in the reports before me that the very improvments introduced under our rule such as fixity of tenure and lowering of the assessment have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners found to exist.

The saleable value of the land greatly increased the credit of the ryot, and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing, which I have before observed on. Hign prices led to extended cultivation, to more expensive modes of living, to larger outlay on the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure—marriage ceremonies. Recourse to the money-lender became then more frequent than before, and the class of money-lenders competing for custom increased in most undue proportions. The first fall in prices. and the first bad harvests, both of which had occurred in these districts, found the cultivators as poor as ever, but encumbered with an additional mass of debt. Still no one would advocate as an amendment of the law that we should abolish fixity of tenure, or increase the assessment on the land.

In one point of view the Secretary of State is correct, but we repeat that where the cultivator has no permanent interest in his land, that where under the system of settlement the improvements, which may be made at his own expense and labor, may be absorbed by Government in the shape of increased revenue, that is to say a good portion of such improvements, can he feel an adequate interest in his work? This point has not however been taken into consideration by the Secretary of State. Lord Cranbrook then goes on:

Up to this point, then, I can see no opening on which the legislator can enter with effect. In all civilized societies there is a vast amount of suffering and destitution, very lamentable to contemplate, but which it is wholly out of the powers of the State by any direct action to eradicate. All that Government can do is to take care that its own institutions shall not aggravate the misery which so often follows the spontaneous action of the population.

This last observation brings me to the consideration of the Bill now before me. Your Government has distinctly perceived that the courts of justice we have instituted, and the law they administer, operate most harshly, and frequently with great injustice, on debtors, who form the great bulk of the population.

Here, therefore, is an opportunity for the beneficial interference of Government. Both the Bills which I have alluded to above have been framed with the view of mitigating the law, and of extending the powers of Judges to modify the contracts entered into between man and man.

I may say at once, after full consideration, that the Bill introduced into your Excellency's Council appear to me to be so dependent upon the character of the Judge, and so likely to be defeated by agreements between helpless debtors and wily creditors, that I cannot suppose it will lead to any substantial results.

The question then remains as to what shall be done, for it is clear that some alteration in the existing law is imperatively called for. A fitting measure can only be properly prepared in India. For the consideration of the two Governments I proceed to notice the most salient points which have presented themselves to me on this head in the report and appendices of the Commissioners, and the lines of improvement which have suggested themselves; and I shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Government of India, with the desire that they shall immediately apply themselves to the subject in a comprehensive manner.

Under Native Government, it seems no assistance was ordinarily afforded by the State to a creditor for the recovery of his debts. No court of justice was open to him, and he was left to his own devices to extort what was due, Government winking at very forcible measures that were occasionally employed. The result was not so bad as might have been expected. It speaks well for the national character that contracts were rarely repudiated; and the Commissioners observe that in these proceedings "honesty was the best policy for the ryot, and caution was a necessity to the money-lender."

On the establishment of our rule, however, courts of justice were established everywhere.

It is abundantly manifest to me, on the evidence collected by the Commissioners, that no evil has been so loudly, and I must say so justly, complained of by the people as the action of the courts. The extreme severity of the law on debtors has been pointed out by the report.

The Judges are only the instruments for enforcing the law as it is, and no blame is imputable to them. But the extracts from the statements of the Judges themselves, cited by Mr. Colvin, demonstrate completely that, irrespective of the hardness of the laws, they are incapable of administering justice between debtor and creditor.

One Judge says—"the Subordinate Judges in this district are much overworked, and really have not time to investigate cases properly and to weigh the evidence;" another says—"our Subordinate Judges are too hard-worked to allow, even if they were inclined to do so, of their going into the history of such cases. The court, which was inclined to go into the old history of a case, would have nothing but the sowkar's books to go upon if he produced them."

Another Judge enumerates the frauds perpetrated by the money-lenders, and states that they are practised with impunity. When "the deluded kumbi * * * is dragged into court, he is unable to answer the claims, or, if he states a defence, he is not in a position to prove it."

The Commission also assign another reason for our courts being mere instruments in the hands of the money-lenders, namely, their great distance from the home of the debtor. A money-lender may easily instruct a pleader to take out process against a debtor in a court 40 or 50 miles distant at little cost to himself, but it is ruin for a cultivator, dependent on his daily labour, to absent himself for days together from his field, even if he has a valid defence.

Here then it is quite clear we have evils produced by the legislature itself, and which it is within the competence of Government to extirpate.

I am extremely unwilling at any time, but especially now, to suggest any increase to the cost of administration; but if it is made manifest that our courts of justice are inefficient in these special cases, and that our Judges admit they have not time to enquire into real facts by a thorough investigation, I would suggest that, although an addition to the cost of administration is very much to be deprecated, it is imperative to remedy the defects here pointed out. A re-distribution of expenditure might be made, and I observe that it stated in the Commissioners' report that 88 subordinate courts bring in a revenue of Rs. 16,89,744, and that the expenditure, including salaries of Judges, is only Rs. 6,90,717.

Evils such as have been depicted above, arising out of the costliness and inaccessibility of courts of justice, though of a much slighter character, existed in England also, and the remedy suggested was the establishment of Small Cause Courts. This innovation, after having been opposed sturdily for many years, was finally adopted, and has proved so eminently successful that nearly every year witnesses some extension of their powers. In India also the institution has been partially adopted; but it is from France that the most important evidence can be obtained as to the value of local courts. The agricultural population there is more akin than the English to that of India, inasmuch as French landed property is in the hands of innumerable petty owners, who cultivate with their own hands.

In that country small causes up to 100 francs are tried in every village before the Juge de Paix. The proceedings are summary, written pleadings are prohibited, and his decision is final on all sums not exceeding 50 francs. In the belief that a more detailed account of the proceedings of these courts than is to be found in the Civil Code might be useful to the authorities in India, Sir Frederic Goldsmid was requested to obtain some information on his late official visit to Paris, and I herewith transmit to your Excellency the note he has furnished. It will be observed that the early meeting of the parties before the Judge, in order to produce an amicable settlement of the suit which is so strongly insisted upon by Mr. Bentham, is spoken of by the French authorities in the highest terms.

I cannot doubt that the existence of courts with summary jurisdiction and without appeal up to a limited amount, and possibly with the exclusion of professional pleaders, placed in localities within reach of the suitor's home, would tend to remove many of the evils which have been brought to notice.

I am quite aware of the difficulties which intervene to prevent the entrusting of large summary powers to Subordinate Judges, and that no portion of a Judge's functions requires more experience and self-control than the exercise of that large discretion over contracts, which the High Court inculcates as belonging to Indian Judges under the law. For this reason it is obvious that the summary jurisdiction to be attributed to Subordinate Judges should only extend to a very limited amount.

But I am inclined to think that the principle of summary jurisdiction without appeal might be conferred experimentally on all Civil Judges in the Deccan with great benefit, and the limit to be fixed would of course vary with the rank of the Judge. If the District Judge could devote one day in the week to the disposal of small causes up to, say, Rs. 500, as was the practice formerly of the Supreme Court at Bombay, he would, in my opinion, confer infinite benefit on the community; he would afford an example to the courts below him of the manner in which such jurisdiction should be exercised; and he would personally derive the benefit which experience in this country proves to result from a Judge of Appeal being occasionally employed in trying original causes.

How far these suggestions can be made applicable to the portions of India to which the investigations of the Deccan Riots Commission have extended, I leave it for the SupremeGovernment, in communication with your Excellency in Council, to decide; but I am desirous that no time should be lost, and that a comprehensive measure should be at once proceeded with, founded on the principles which I have indicated, and on those which Lord Salisbary had previously sanctioned.

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. On principle we are opposed to the multiplication of "cholera courts," as the Small Cause Courts are called in Northern India. They are more fruitful of harm than good. The Government has repeatedly admitted through its own officers that the system of appeal is the best check upon judicial vagaries in this country, but if this check be withdrawn, then woe betide those, who supplicate for justice in our courts! It may be useful to establish rural courts for the settlement of disputes among rural classes, but to vest them with absolute discretion would not we fear be consistent with the ends of justice. We cannot believe that the Deccan Ryots consider these courts as a sovereign remedy for the ills their flesh is heir to.

THE LATE MAHARAJA OF VIZINIAGRAM.

ANOTHER Indian personage has passed away! The Maharaja of Viziniagram is dead! His Highness was suffering for a long time past from complicated diseases, when in the afternoon of Monday last His Highness shuffled off his mortal coil. The Maharaja traced his descent to the ancient House of Oodoypore. His family once exercised regal authority in the Northern Circars of Madras. To the British Government his ancestors rendered valuable assistance in their struggle for ascendancy in the Madras Presidency in the last century. Gradually the potentate of Viziniagram settled down into a territorial lord, but the British Government always paid him regal honors within his Presidency. It was left to the deceased Maharaja to secure a recognition of those honors throughout British India. Lord Northbrook, who made this gracious concession, wrote the following letter to His Highness on the subject:

Government House, Calcutta, 26th February 1876.

MY DEAR MAHARAJA,—In compliance with your Highness' wishes as expressed in your letter to Captain Baring of the 19th instant; I have had much pleasure in giving directions that the personal salute of 30 guns now given to your Highness only on entering and leaving the Presidency, shall in future be given on the same occasions when salutes are given to other Princes and Chiefs. Arrangements will accordingly be made for the salute when I shall have the pleasure of receiving your Highness on Tuesday next,

I am always your Highness' sincere friend.
(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

The father of the deceased Maharaja was a most open-handed man, and in making his benefactions did not look closely to his means. He had inherited a heavy load of debts, to which he himself largely added. His son was therefore left on his demise in not a very happy position. But the good management of his vast estates during his minority not only led to the liquidation of the debts but also to the accumulation of a substantial surplus. And the young Maharaja made a generous use of his princely income. Fairly educated in English, and imbued with the highest principles of humanity and charity, he early manifested a noble desire to advance education, to encourage merit, to assist the poor, and to wipe the tears of the widow and orphan, without distinction of race, country or creed. His tenantry naturally enough first attracted his attention. Thus the Girls School, the Industrial School, the Town Hall, the Alms House, the High School, and the Dispensary of Viziniagram received about half a lac of rupees from His Highness in support, while the roads constructed throughout the Viziniagram Raj from 1852 to 1864 amounted to Rs. 211,000. Benares, where he was brought up, and which occupied the second place in his heart next to his own Presidency, received marked proofs of his liberality. His Highness contributed in aid of the Vijeanaghur Dispensary, Rajghat, Benares, Rs. 15,000, Alfred Town Hall, Benares, Rs. 150,000, Surgical Ward, Prince of Wales Hospital, Benares, Rs. 15,000, Carmichael Library, Benares, Rs. 10,000, and Second Benares Dispensary, Rs. 20,000. But as we have said above the Maharaja's charities were catholic and cosmopolitan. His Highness gave drinking fountains to Hyde Park, London, as well as to Madras, at an aggregate cost of about thirty thousand rupees. He contributed the munificent sum of Rs. 100,000 towards the erection of the University College of Allahabad. He gave Rs. 10,000 to the Moneghur Choultry of Madras, and a like sum to the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta. He assisted the school for the children of Indian officers in London as well as the Home for Asiatics in London. We cannot call to mind all his numerous charities, but we give below a list:

	Rs.
Drinking Fountain, Hyde Park, London ...	14,500
Ditto ditto Madras ...	13,000
Vijianagur Dispensary, Raj Ghat, Benares ...	15,000
University, Allahabad, towards erection ...	100,00
Alfred Town Hall, Benares	150,000
Surgical Ward, Prince of Wales Hospital, Benares ...	15,000
Tower of Central Hospital, Allahabad ...	15,000
Town Hall, Vijeanagram	6,000
Alms House, Vijeanagram	4,000
Industrial School, Vigianagram	4,000
Mahomedan College, Alyghur, towards erection ...	3 000
Carmichael Library, Benares	10,000
Another Girls' School, Vijeanagur	15,000
Additions and improvements to the existing Vijianagur High School	10,000
Second Benares Dispensary, together with a purchase money of the site	20,000
Vijeanagur New Dispensary	10,000
Subbavaram New Dispensary	8,000
Chipoorpili New Dispensary	8,000
Karnool Drinking Fountain	6,000
Bengal Famine Relief	20,000
Jounpore Relief Fund	3,000
Girls' School, London, for Officers' children ...	2,000
Homes for Natives, in London	500
Bengalee Ladies' School, Calcutta	1,000
Lord Mayo's Memorial Fund	2,000
Raja Deonarain Sing's Fund	1,000
Miss Carpenter's Indian Association ...	500
Moneghur Choultry, Madras	10,000
Calcutta, Zoological Gardens	10,000
Donations to the Orissa famine Fund, Benares Green House, Benares Machodari Works, &c., ...	2,800
Donations under Miscellaneous heads ...	74,426
Branch Road constructed throughout Vijeanagur Raj District, between 1852 and 1864 ...	211,000
Contributions to charities and other Philanthopic purposes from 1860 to 1870	400,000
Total Rs. ...	11,64,726

Besides the above the annual contributions of the Maharaja in aid of educational and charitable institutions amounted to about a lac of rupees. We do not here take into account private charities, which were of course on a princely scale.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram was a model landiord. We never heard any complaints from his estates. He employed educated and honest men for the administration of his affairs, and whenever he was present in his own Raj he used to attend to business himself. By early and constant association with Englishmen he had become thoroughly acquainted with the mysteries of English life and government, and perhaps there was no native chief of his position so popular among English ladies and gentlemen as His Highness. He had the privilege of dancing with Lady Mayo at Government House balls, Possessed of a most pleasing countenance, amiable disposition, and rare suavity of manners, he made his way even into the sternest heart he came into contact with. He was a man born to be liked and loved. He was in fact Nature's nobleman. To the rich and the poor, to the high and the low, he was equally attentive. Twice was he nominated to the Vice-regal Council, and as a monument of his legislative labours he was instrumental in passing the Indian Minority Act of 1876. In passing this Act he worked hard and long. He was of course greatly assisted by his colleagues in the Council, particularly Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. Whitley Stokes, but the main idea was his, and the credit of the enactment therefore legitimately belonged to him. Need we add that the Act has proved a boon to the Indian community? By extending the minority of Indian youths under the court of wards to 21 years, it has conferred a great public benefit. The Maharaja was a lover of the fine arts, and he greatly encouraged painting and music. He was also a patron of the turf, and he owned a splendid stud. The Benares Races were greatly indebted to himy. He was a good shot and took much pleasure in sporting excursions.

Thus the Maharaja was a fine specimen of Indian nobility. His mantle has fallen upon a worthy son and successor. The young Maharaja not only possesses the good qualities of his father, but has that in him which we must candidly confess we sometimes missed in the departed—we mean independence. The young Maharaja is not the less polite, not the less graceful, not the less conciliatory, not the less amiable than his good governor, but he is at the same time firm, and his firmness is combined with dignity. He has now become the head of a House, which stands first on the roll of territorial aristocracy in the Southern Presidency, and we feel confident that the honor of the House will be in safe custody in his hands. May he live long and enjoy the luxury of doing good to mankind, in which his ancestors delighted.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Your readers are doubtless aware that his honor the present Lieutenant-Governor under a note signed by Mr. Secretary Mackenzie has invited opinions on the important question as to how to regulate the management of religious endowments in a way most conducive to the interests of society. The slightest consideration of the subject however will convince any one that it is beset with difficulties. The principle which underlies state-interference in religious trusts is this that the community, which is really or by a fiction assumed to be the *ceste que* trust has its religious sympathies faithfully reflected in its secular and ecclesiastical head, the founder of the Trust, and those who are intended to be benefited by it both worship at the same sanctuary with its representative of the Sovereign Power, are actuated by self-same feelings and moved by self-some influences. What the former therefore would have done, what they wished should have been done, it is presumed is done by the State. Its action is thus held to typify that of the subject public because there is a guarantee that the feelings which dictate such action spring from the same faith.

Now applying these considerations to the case of the present Government we see that the very ground-work—the foundation on which the whole theory of legislation of religious endowments rests, fails, I can not help thinking there is a want of religious sympathy between the governors and the governed, and this want of sympathy have had a larg share in inducing the authorities to repeal by Act 20 of 1863 Regulation 19 of 1810. The preamble of the former statute says "whereas it is expedient to relieve the Boards of Revenue and the Local Agents in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and the Presedency of Fort Saint George from the duties imposed on them by Regulation 19 of 1810 of the Bengal Code so far as those duties embrace the superintendence of lands granted for the support of Mosques or Hindoo Temples and for other religious uses." The law of 1863 is said to have derived its inspiration from the Exeter Hall school and the Government of the day might have been puritanically anxious to keep its nose free from the bewitching odours of Heathen Frankincense and Heathen Myrrh, but even if they wanted to continue their functions I am afraid they could not have possibly discharged them with any degree of efficiency. The history of the state management of endowments and temples through the Board of Revenue and the Local Agents is a history of failures, nor could it have been otherwise, a central authority miles and miles away from the local endowment represented by a European officer to whom the regulation of Hindoos or Mahomedan worship must have been the most novel function of human existence undertook the task of organizing and controlling the religious establishments of whole districts. Fancy a gentleman from a different hemisphere, an alien in religion and in manners, with no previous training as to the internal management of temples or a mosque suddenly surprized with their charge, if it were possible to create elements under a directorate inefficient and unsuccessful, we must do the Government the justice to say that unconsciously and with best of motives they collected such elements most beautifully amid the local agent and what were the result? There was actually no control. The papers under notice bear abundant testimony to the fact that the influence of the local agents was almost nil, no proper accounts were filed by superintendents. In no cases were visits regularly paid, in the majority of cases they were not even irregularly paid. Spasmodically the Local Agent like the fauna of the Pampass, might be seen galvanized into life when questions of disputed succession to a Mohuntship or the like cropped up and heated claimants rudely broke upon his sleep, but such phenomena occured rarely and whenever they did, lost vigor was repaired by a long and soothing re-action. In truth no mockery could be more bitter than the mockery of impotent and feeble institutions designed to guide and advise the priesthood of the country, but singularly unfitted by its constitution to

fulfil its function and singularly powerless to work either for good or evil. Pressed with problems of revenue policy, chaperoned by a portly sheristadar, certainly not the most active of mortals, there he sat the ideal Local Agent supposed to be able to take care of the numerous gods and goddesses of the Hindoo Pantheon but himself the very picture of helplessness, Juggernauth of an Indian official standing aghast at an Indian Olympus.

I fear I have trespassed upon your time too long to-day and promise to resume the subject in your next issue. C.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Commons for the acquisition by the Indian Government of the East Indian Railway. It has been referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members: Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Grantham, the Right Honorable J. G. Hubbard, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Muntz and Mr. Peel. The Select Committee have held two sittings at which some witnesses were examined.

WE ARE requested to publish the following:

At a special meeting of the Committee of the British Indian Association held on Friday, the 2nd instant, at 5 P. M. the Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Senior Vice-President, in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Maharaja Narendra moved, Babu Joykissen Mookerjea seconded.

That the Committee of the British Indian Association desire to place on record the expression of their deep sorrow at the death of their esteemed president, Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I. The Raja was connected with this Association from its foundation; and during its existence, extending over a period of twenty seven years, he rendered valuable services to it successively as an Honorary Assistant Secretary, a Member of the Committee, a Vice-President, and President. Possessed of great intellectual abilities, rare knowledge of the country, strong common sense, and mature judgment his opinions and advice always commanded attention of the Committee and of the Association generally. Among those who have contributed to the advancement of the Association in usefulness and importance, Raja Degumber Mitter will be always regarded as one of the foremost, and his eminent services will be cherished in grateful remembrance by the members of the Association.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore moved, and Kumar Debendra Mullick seconded.

Resolved that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to Babu Mahendranath Bose, cousin of Raja Degumber Mitter, for communication to the family of the deceased Raja.

BOMBAY has at last held its meeting against the remission of the cotton duties. Better late than never. The meeting it would appear was largely and influentially attended. Although the petition to Parliament will bear no immediate fruit, we hope it will arrest further reduction of the duties. In connection with this matter we are sorry to notice that Sir Richard Temple again refused the use of the Town Hall to the promoters of the meeting. This sort of pettiness ill-becomes the head of a Government.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

Yakoob Khan has announced his intention of proceeding to British camp in person for an interview with the British authorities in order to ascertain by personal discussion whether friendly relation can be restored between the two Governments. He will be accompanied by several Sirdars and Councillors and a large retinue was to leave Cabul immediately: It is understood that the Mustafi and General Daood Shah will accompany Yakoob, and that Shere Ali Khan Candahari will remain in charge of the capital, Sirdar Ibrahim Khan eldest brother of Yakoob has been placed in confinement. All is perfectly quiet at Candahar. The revenue from surrounding districts is coming in to the British Government quite peaceably.

The Transfer loan of 1879 is now closed. The whole advertised amount of ten Crores having been subscribed as follows:—In London by Transfers 4,40,78,000 Rupees. In India in cash 1,39,35,000, by Transfers 4,19,87,000, total 10,00,00,000.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner:

Simla, 2nd—A resolution regarding reduction of Civil expenditure issues in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

The following is a summary of the orders issued to all departments of Supreme Government and to all Local Governments. Calls attention to orders of November last enjoining every possible reduction and states the necessity of repeating them in more definite form. Less than a year ago Government thought it had secured the requisite normal annual surplus of two millions. Owing to further loss by exchange which is the sole cause of the unfavorable change in the financial position the surplus of the current year apart from war is reduced to £813,000, being less by £1,187,000 than the surplus required for famine insurance and other objects. Government is resolved to spare no efforts to maintain a satisfactory condition of the finances. It is first necessary to make all possible reductions in expenditure. During the past ten years civil expenditure, excluding famine and loss by exchange, beyond control, has been reduced by £1,500,000 a year. Further reductions are now requisite, and active measures are being taken to reduce expenditure on Central establishments of Supreme Government. Every Department is ordered to make a searching review of the whole of the charges under its control. Without positive necessity no improvements in administration involving fresh charge must be undertaken, no fresh establishments or offices created, no new works commenced. The necessity is declared of revising arrangements with the Provincial Government with the object of reducing their expenditure and improving the Financial position of the Supreme Government, and if possible, to avert the necessity of fresh taxation either Imperial or Provincial. There is no intention of interfering with the policy followed with signal success in extending power and responsibility to the Provincial Governments. That policy will greatly facilitate the proposed reduction. The chief saving contemplated is in public works. No new work, even if already sanctioned, is to be commenced by any Provincial Government or department under the Government of India without the special orders of the Supreme Government. Further details will be settled by the Government of India with each Provincial Government. Large reductions will also be made in the expenditure on productive public works. Present orders do not refer to military charges, regarding which Government declares the urgent and paramount duty of reducing them within the narrowest limits consistent with public safety.

Bravo! The Government now cries *peccavi*, whilst it haughtily remitted the cotton duties involving a sacrifice of more than 20 lacs of rupees per annum. What an intelligent, consistent, and conscientious Government we are living under! More when the text of the Resolution is published.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has received the following telegram from Madras:

The Madras Chamber of Commerce have entered a vigorous protest to the British Parliament against the action of the Government of India in applying taxes levied for famine purposes to the ordinary requirements of the Empire. The memorialists urge that by the financial measures adopted by the Government in 1878, they were subjected to special taxation for the special purpose avowed, the object of Government levying such tax being to appropriate the money thus raised to form an insurance fund against future famines. While protesting against the unequal incidence of the tax over different parts of India, and the injustice of exempting Government officials and the professional classes from the operation of the tax, the memorialists felt consolation in the belief that, however unfair and oppressive the contributions, they would at least be applied to the important objects for which they were ostensibly raised. In the opinion of the memorialists the public pledges made by Government are of a solemn and binding character, and cannot, without grave risk compromising the dignity and good faith of the ruling authorities with the people of India, lightly be set aside. The memorialists have carefully considered the condition of the public finances, while admitting exceptional difficulties Government had to contend with through the depreciation of silver, but they cannot allow it as necessary that Government should break faith with the public in appropriating the proceeds of the Licence Tax to meet the losses on exchange which there is much reason to believe is aggravated by the unsatisfactory way the financial management of the Home and Indian Governments is conducted, for which it is only right to bear in mind, the taxpayers of India are not responsible. The memorialists do not hesitate to affirm that any bank or public company which ignored solemn pledges given to shareholders in the same way Government have broken faith with the tax-payers would forfeit all claim to public confidence. The memorialists are deeply impressed with the conviction that the present condition of the finances of India calls for the grave consideration of Parliament, and that the uncertainty existing in connection with the financial policy of Government has done much towards creating popular discontent and shaking public confidence in the stability of the Indian Empire.

All India ought to join this protest. We fear there is no hope for Indian Finance till Sir John Strachey leaves the Exchequer.

MR. JOHN STALKARTT, *alias chasa* Stalkartt, has thought "it right to address Her Majesty the Queen of England, and Empress of India, on the injustice (perhaps involuntary) perpetrated in the abolition of the Permanent Settlement Laws of India Reg. VIII. of 1793, and Reg. VII. of 1822, and the construction of new laws by which the ryots' (peasants) right and title in the soil of a freehold nature has been taken away from them and given to the hereditary tax-gatherer, the Zemindar, he thereby is enabled to commit greater oppression than ever. The people of India came voluntarily to fight for the English against Russia, and are now fighting in the same cause in Afghanistan, perhaps they would fight better if they knew that they were really fighting for themselves, then they might not require so many English officers to lead them to battle." The last sentence is a fair specimen of the arguments of Mr. Stalkartt against the Permanent Settlement. Unfortunately the Permanent Settlement is confined to Bengal and Behar, the people of one province of which cannot fight and of the other did not offer to fight against Russia or Affghanstan, and to say that they would have fought better if they had known that they were fighting for themselves is as true in fact as to say that the Permanent Settlement has filched the "freehold right" of the ryots. We need not waste more arguments or space upon the rest of this precious address to the "Queen-Empress."

THERE WAS only one dissentient voice in the Bombay Legislative Council against the local Irrigation Bill—we mean Mr. Morarji Gopaldass. He thus concluded his speech:

"In concluding I only beg that your Excellency will not depart from the noble policy which guided the Government of Bengal in 1876, during your Excellency's Lieut. Governorship, which led to the exclusion of the provisions legalizing a compulsory water rate and forced labor from the Bengal Irrigation Act.

Sir Richard in reply said:

"The Bengal Act was passed without the provision for levying a protective rate, because it was thought a good deal of discussion would be caused, and the Bengal Government were anxious to pass the rear of Bill. But no sooner had that been passed into law, than *a Bill to provide for a protective rate was introduced*. What was the result of the introduction of that measure His Excellency did not precisely know but he had no doubt it was under consideration, and *there was every chance of its becoming law.*

Sir Richard's memory must have betrayed him. There was a provision for a compulsory rate in *his* Bengal Irrigation Bill, but it was thrown out in Select Committee. As for Sir Ashley Eden's Irrigation Bill it has been practically abandoned and there is no prospect of its passing.

MR. CRAWFORD, chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, laid before the Select Committe of the House of Commons on the East India Bill, the following incidents and facts connected with the net earnings of the Company:

"Mr. Crawford said the net earnings for 1876-77-78 were £519,000 odd. Altogether a man would get for his money £5-11-9. The Directors addressed a circular to the shareholders setting forth the conditions of the proposed contract and the various modes in which the proprietors could elect to receive payment for their holdings. There were four different modifications of the annuity payable under the contract with the Government. The first mode was the annuity of £5-12-6 per £100 of stock, terminable at the end of 73 years; the second was a modification of this, under which a proprietor would receive four-fifths of the annuity as interest, payment of the remaining one-fifth being deferred for not more than 30 years and not less than 20 years' During that period interest at the rate of 4 per cent. would be paid on £25, the capitalised value of £1-2-6, and the proprietor would be entitled to a proportionate share on one-fifth of the profits. The third mode of dealing with the annuity consisted in placing a portion of it annually in the hands of trustees so as to produce £125 at the end of 73 years. In that case the annuity received would be £5-5, but the capital value of it would increase with the increase of the principal in the hands of the trustees. As a final alternative the proprietor of an annuity for £5-12-6 might exchange it for £125 in per cent sterling stock of the Government of India, guaranteed not be paid before the 10th October 1888. In answer to further questions Mr. Crawford said this railway was an increasing property, and that the question of exchange would not effect the contract, for the value of the rupee was fixed at 1*s.* 10*d.*, and if even the actual value fell to lower than that amount, the shareholders could claim 1*s.* 10*d.* He did not think the rupee would ever rise above 1*s.* 10*d.* again.

At the current market rate of Railway shares the adjustment of value according to the above calculations is not fair to the Indian shareholders; consequently many Indian shareholders, we hear, are prepared to sell their shares.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the memorial of the proprietors of cargo-boats to the Lieutenant Governor regarding the new rules issued for the regulation of those boats. They prominently draw attention to the following two rules:

16. The Owner or Agent or Manjee of a licensed cargo boat who shall, without good reason, refuse to carry cargo in such boat, shall for every such refusal be liable to the penalty prescribed by law for breach of these rules; and shall, in addition, be liable to have the licenses of the boat and the manjee revoked.

18. Any Owner of a licensed cargo boat who may withdraw it from plying except for the purpose of repairs or other sufficient cause, without giving 48 hours' notice to the Port Commissioners, shall, for every such refusal, be liable to the penalty prescribed by law for breach of these rules, and shall in addition be liable to have the license revoked.

The memorialists justly remark that these rules constitute an unjustifiable invasion of private rights, and are in direct contravention of Section

2 (*d*) of the Indian Ports Act, which expressly enacts that nothing contained in the Act shall deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as expressly provided by the Act. The rules in question, to which special objection is now taken, are an actual interference with the private right of liberty of action of boat owners,and form a penal enactment entirely beyond the scope and provisions of the Ports Act, and, therefore, *ultra vires*. If the Government can thus interfere with the proprietors of cargo-boats, it may as well interfere with the owners of ships and steamers, but no Government in the world has ever had the hardihood to interpose such an interference. It is true that during the last Madras Famine the rates charged by the cargo-boat owners were enormous, but did not the proprietors of ships and steamers charge equally high and arbitrary rates ?—the Government has not however, interfered with the latter. By all means pass rules ensuring the safety of goods carried by cargo boats,but why should any restriction be placed upon the liberty of action of the cargo-boat men as to the rates they might charge. The determination of the rates ought to be left to the natural laws of demand and supply. If merchants complain of high rates for cargo-boats, they can have their own remedy by employing their own boats. We do hope that these arbitrary rules will be withdrawn.

WE ARE sorry to perceive that Bombay is again on the eve of another famine. Sir Richard Temple has recorded a minute on the subject, from which we give the following extracts :

I am obliged, to my great regret, to confirm the reports, which will have already reached my honourable Colleagues, regarding the probability, if not the imminence, of distress in Estern Deccan including most part of the Sholapore district, the eastern parts of Poona and Satara (central division,) some parts of Dharwar (southern division). The outturn of the autumn harvest was indifferent by reason of excessive and unseasonable rain. And now the outturn of the spring harvest has been more than two-thirds spoilt by a plague of rats and mice. Had these misfortunes occurred after a cycle of abundant years,the people would have sustained themselves well enough, and we should not have been obliged to interfere. But supervening, as they do after one year of famine and another year of scarcity in various degrees—the case may be sadly different.

The tension more or less in Eastern Deccan, ever since the famine of 1877, must be gradually affecting the physical condition of the people. And if they gradually fall out of health there may someday be such a prevalence of various diseases (arising from inanition) as we cannot successfuly encounter. We must take precautionary measures until the falling of the monsoon, two months hence: possibly even till the gathering of the first of autumn harvest, four months hence.

We hope the management of the coming famine if it really comes on, will be better than what it was last year.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, promptly instituted an enquiry into the cause of the drowning of Babu Sreenath Roy's wife, with reference to the statements contained in our last issue on the subject. He called upon the Superintendent of the River Police for enquiry and report, and we give the following extract from the report of that officer, which has been kindly forwarded to us :

" She left home at about 4 A. M. in a palanquin, a durwan accompanied the palanquin, which was set down in front o *Chuttoo Lall Doorga Persad Ghat*, the woman entered that portion of the Ghat building reserved for females, her durwan and palanquin bearers waited for about half an hour, not finding the woman return, they commenced a search, when the body was found.

The womsn wasdrownedat *Chutto Lall Doorga Persad's Ghat, not at Mullick's Ghat*, her body was conveyed to the latter Ghat by the conservancy boat, and the writer or his informant must haveeenit *there*.

The Port Commissioners' Steam Dredger never worked in front of Mullick Ghat, nor yet in front of Chuttoo Lall Doorgapersad's Ghat, hence the woman could not have put her foot into a hole made by the Dredger. No one witnessed the accident or drowning. Post mortem and Coroner's inquest necessary.

It would appear that our informant was misinformed, and we gladly insert the correction. But we hope some steps will be taken to warn off people from places worked by the dredger.

WE ARE sorry to observe that Mr. Wyman is neutralizing his usefulness in the Calcutta Corporation by his rabid personal attacks upon the Chairman. At the last meeting of the Corporation he poured forth volleys of personal abuse upon Mr. Souttar, which were wholly undeserved and most undignified and ungracious. If any thing tends to bring the Corporation into contempt, it is intemperate, virulent, and wanton criticisms of this kind. If there is one good quality more conspicuous in Mr. Souttar than another, it is his perfect freedom from personal feeling in any matter that is laid before the Commissioners. He may not agree with the Commissioners on a particular question ; he may frankly and freely state his own views, though opposed to those of his colleagues ; he may repudiate responsibility for any measure,which is thrust upon him,and all this he has a perfect right to do, but he is always courteous, gentlemanly, and above-board, and to level wanton attacks against such a man to say the least, is most unworthy. If he were given to retaliate like Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Wyman we make no doubt would have looked very small, indeed. Some of the remarks made by Mr. Wyman were, we admit, perfectly just, but he spoiled the effect by his personal rancour against the Chairman. For instance nothing could have been more fair than his criticisms of the administration of the License tax, but he shewed his personal spite by fathering upon Mr. Souttar acts, which had been done by Mr. Metcalfe. On the contrary Mr. Souttar deserves credit for mending as far as he can much of what had been thoughtlessly done by his predecessor. Then, with regard to the Tramway business, wherein is Mr. Souttar to blame ? It is true that the Engineer Souttar, who has made tender for the Tramway, is brother of the Chairman Souttar, and the accident of birth could not certainly be ignored or effaced. But did Chairman Souttar abuse his official authority for the benefit of Engineer Souttar ? It would be gross injustice to say that he has done so. If tenders were not invited by public advertizement, it was the Committee, who had come to that resolution, and they are responsible for it, and there were men in the Committee, who would be the last persons to allow themselves to be swayed by the personal sympathies or antipathies of the Chairman. The Committee had seen that public advertizements inviting tenders by the late Justices did not attract competition, and as the two parties, who had come forward with schemes, would not make the same offer, if there was a public competition, the Committee decided that it would not be to the advantage of the Municipality to invite public tenders. So much for the tramway business. Again, Mr. Wyman was furious against the Chairman for employing Mr. O. C. Dutt in the general business of the Municipality in addition to his legitimate duties as Collector. Now, Mr. Wyman might remember that when Mr. O. C. Dutt was proposed for the Collectorship some of his supporters had urged in his favour his experience in the general work of the Municipality, in which they remarked he might be advantageously employed whenever necessary. Consider the present position of Mr. Souttar. He is himself a new man ; the Vice-Chairman has resigned ; the Secretary has gone home ; there is not one man about him, who can assist him without neglecting his own work. The Collector has so organized his own department that if he only exercises a general supervision it will go on with clock-work regularity. Mr. Souttar has taken advantage of this and given Mr. O. C. Dutt a fair quantum of the general work of the Municipality, which he can easily perform from his past experience,and which he ungrudgingly performs. We think Mr. Souttar deserves credit for using such a good instrument, and Mr. O. C. Dutt for serving the Municipality with such devotion. But lo ! Mr. Wyman makes a grievance of it. Does he think that if Mr. O. C. Dutt had not come to the help of the Chairman, the municipal machine would have come to a dead-lock, and that consequently Mr. Souttar would have rued the day he had set his face against Mr. Wyman's election as Secretary ? If Mr. Wyman cherishes such a thought, he is quite mistaken. Wonder of wonders, he charged the Collector with short collections ! We should like to know the man, who could have, as Mr. O. C. Dutt has, educed order out of the chaos of the municipal collectorate within the short space of three months and collected five lacs of rupees in the bargain without driving the tax-payers to desperation. We are exceedingly sorry for the attitude Mr. Wyman has assumed. He is a very useful member of the Corporation, and we do hope that he will not neutralize his usefulness by his hot-headedness. Mr. Souttar may well say—let the galled jade wince, my withers are unwrung !

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the Press Commissioner the following latest intelligence from the Frontier :

" Yakoob Khan marched out of Cabul on the second. He has sent Yahia Khan his father-in-law to look after affairs in Affghan Turkistan. The Jirgah of the malcontent section of the Zakka Khels has come into Major Hastings at Lundi Kotal. From Candahar third May, General Palliser's Column returned yesterday from Khakreez, having collected revenue and surveyed valley. Nearly all the Alizai headmen have come in from Zamindawar. It is reported from Girishk that Muhammad Afzul's sons are trying to collect this year's revenue in his name in Bakja and that the Pushti and Abzais wish to come into Candahar to pay their respects."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Reports from the front agree in stating that Yacoob's affairs at Cabul are in very bad state. The soldiers plunder in the Streets and no notice is taken of it the only supplies collected at Butkpak are of insignificant quantity, and even these have been discontinued. No preparations to hold the Chibzai passes can be perceived. Report constantly varying as to the intentions of Yacoob and the action of the tribes continually reach the Head-quarters Camp. The bodyguard at Cabul who are armed with Sniders have received one month's pay to conciliate them. Numerous desertions of men and officers stated to have occurred. The troops in Turkistan threatened to plunder the late Ameer's treasure and were appeased by grant of fourteen month's pay. The news of the disturbances in Budakshan which are becoming serious has reached Cabul.

Mother of Late Abdulla Jan and widow of late Ameer Shere Ali has returned to Cabul from Mazari Sherief.

MONEY MARKET.

(*May* 3, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	0	*a*	92	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	97	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	96	8	*a*	97	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878 (1893).....	,,	97	0	*a*	97	6
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60(1879)	,,	Nominal.				

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) .	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	0	*a*	106	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	106	8	*a*	107	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	,,	107	0	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	0	*a*	109	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	99	0	*a*		

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
S. Bulakrishna Doss Naido Esq., Ranighanta.	20	0	0
Raja Luchmon Sing, Boolandshahar.....	13	4	0
F. H. Pellew Esq., C. S. Dacca	20	0	0
Syud Mohammed Ali, Bhaugulpore.....	6	0	0
District Engineer Hooghly and Howrah.....	12	0	0
Pundit Jia Lall, Sealkote.....	6	10	0
Maharaja of Denkanal.....	13	4	0
Baboo Debendra Coomar Roy Chowdry, Baripore	6	8	0
,, Kristo Dhone Banerjee, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Adit Persad, Daltungunge.....	10	0	0
,, Choytanya Persad Borat, Chuprah.....	13	4	0
,, Makhom Lal Mojoomdar, Jhargram.....	20	0	0
,, Gopee Bullub Roy, Balasore.....	5	0	0
,, Gopal Chunder Sen, Burdwan.....	10	0	0
,, Rajendra Lal Sircar, Konnagar.....	10	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Manickgunge	19	14	0
,, Jogassar Ghose, Bansbariah.....	19	14	0
,, Anund Gopal Chatterjee, Degha.....	1	4	
,, Kadar Nath Mookerjee, Mathabhanga	10	0	

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 30, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty under the Board of Revenue, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Jessore district.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for ten days, under section 24 (*a*) of the Code with effect from the 18th instant.

Mr. C. T. Buckland, a Member of the Board of Revenue is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. T. Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr. Mangles is also appointed to act as President of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, during Mr. Buckland's absence.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, Commissioner of Dacca, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division during the absence, on deputation of Mr. R. L. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Pellow is re-appointed to act as Commissioner of Dacca during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. B. Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Patna, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. F. Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Khoolna, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Moulvi Syed Obeedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Khoolna division of the Jessore District during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. P. Peterson, or until further orders.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was employed at Nattore, in Rajshaye from the 10th December 1878 to the 15th January 1879.

Major R. C. Money, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigooree, having returned from furlough on the 1st instant, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 15th idem to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. B. Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Jehanabad division of the Gya district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for a protective embankment at Armal, in the district of Gya.

Baboo Juggeshur Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with Special Appellate powers under Section 87 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate and Judge of the Marine Court, Calcutta, is allowed subsidiary leave for two days under section 24 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Secretary to the Board of Revenue is appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, *vice* Mr. D. M. Barbour.

POLICE.—Inspector Ameer Khan of the Durbunga district is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Inspectors, *vice* Inspector Peary Lall Chatterjee, resigned. The promotion will have effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. D. J. Poole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 5th instant.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 8th instant.

The following acting promotions in the Police Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates mentioned, in supersession of those notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd instant:—

To act in the First Grade of District Superintendents :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hitchins, from the 21st March 1879.

To act in the Second Grade of District Superintendents :—

Mr. A. H. Giles from the 6th March 1879.
" H. W. J. Bamber from the 21st March 1879.

To act in the Third Grade of District Superintendents :—

Mr. J. M. E Gouldsbury, | from the 6th March 1879.
" A. Blair, |
" W. H. Cornish from the 21st March 1879.

To act in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents :—

Mr. J. B. Goad, | from the 6th March 1879.
" W. B. Maxwell, |
" H. G. Wilkins, from the 21st March 1879.

Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Superintendent of Police acted in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating District Superintendents of Police Backergunge, to the date on which he joined his appointment as Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Deno Nath Sircar, B. L., is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif of Manickgunge in the district of Dacca during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nilmadhub Roy or until further orders.

P.W.D.—Mr. A. Hayes, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Cossaye Division availed himself on the forenoon of the 16th April 1879 of the six weeks' leave to study native language granted him in the orders marginally noted.

Mr. J. R. Swinden, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade joined the office of the Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle, as Personal Assistant on the forenoon of the 25th March 1879.

Mr. A. Greenlees, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Dehree Workship to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1879.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

At the Administrator General's Office, High Court, will be sold by Public Auction, Book Cases, Whatnots, and a collection of valuable Books, Manuscripts, and Pamphlets, in Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, as well as some French, German, and English Books, Bengali Music, &c., the whole comprising the Library of the late *Professor H. Blochmann*, M. A., and Principal of the Madrasah College, Calcutta, on the following days: Wednesday, 25th June, Wednesday, 2nd July and on Wednesday, 9th July, 1879, at 11 o'clock on each day. For Catalogues apply to W. David, at the office, where the Library may be seen. Orders to purchase will be attended to.

(Sd.) F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator General.

WANTED.

By the D. R. C. Committee of Pubna a Sub-Overseer on a salary of Rs. 50 and fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per month, besides mileage at 1 anna when travelling beyond 20 miles a day.

W. CLAY,
Chairman, D. R. C.
Committee, Pubna.
Pubna, 29th April, 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY,
NOTICE.

On and from 1st May 1879, Gunnies will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at the same rate, as unpressed Jute, viz:—

N. B. STATE RAILWAY CHARGE.

For distances over 100 miles ... 10 per cent. below the special rate of ½ a pie per maund per mile.
Ferry charge ..... 9 pies per maund.

E. B. RAILWAY CHARGE.

Damookdea to Poradah ..... 4 pies per maund.
Poradah to Calcutta ..... 0-2-8 pies per maund.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office:
Saidpur, 28th April 1879.

WANTED a tutor to teach a private student studying the First Arts Course for not less than 4 hours a day. Salary at present Rs. 40 per month. For particulars apply to Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh 9, Puddopooker Street, Kidderpore, before the 20th May current.

DEATH.

The youngest and most beloved daughter of Babu Koylashchunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa on leave. Sremutty Prosonomohee Palit, aged 14 years, died at Cuttack on Saturday the 26th April 1879, at 6½ P. M., five days after giving birth to a son. She knew Bengali well and could read Orya and English a little. She was exceedingly good natured, quiet, kind-hearted and charitable. Her premature death is deeply regretted by all who knew her.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY

BEING A GUIDE TO FORTUNE FOR EVERY BODY. Containing, the Most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions for success in Life, and directing the Ways and Means—How to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY.

Price Rs. 2. with Postage, Rs. 2-4.

LEWIS & Co.

2, *Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

Wanted for the District of Lakhimpur, Assam, a person qualified to undertake the duties of a Sub-Deputy Collector. A thorough knowledge of Surveying, and a fair knowledge of English indispensable, salary Rs. 100 (hundred) per mensem. A person distinguishing himself by probity, and capacity, will have a fair chance of rising higher in the Executive Department.

Apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Debrugarh.

WANTED.

For the Government Printing Press, Aligarh, a Native Head Clerk or foreman. A thorough knowledge of printing indispensable. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem.

Vacancies exist also for a Reader and Examiner, Compositors, Pressmen and Binders.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Superintendent Government Workshop, Aligarh. Replies will not be sent to rejected applications.

Aligarh,
19th April 1879.

F. W. BAKER & CO.

Drapers, Silk Mercers and Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Beg to call attention to their splendid stock of goods which have been specially imported to meet the requirements of the Native Nobility and Gentry, and which having been purchased from the leading English and continental manufacturers, can be gauranteed as being the best procurable.

Silks, Satins and Velvets, Brocaded Silks and Satins, Silk Hosiery of all kinds, Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Carpets of every description, Reps, Baizes Rugs, Cornices, Fringes, Oil-cloths, Brass Upholstery of all kinds &c. &c. &c.

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!

A choice and select assortment just to hand in richly gilt frames.

Sizes from 50 inches by 40, to 80 inches by 60.

Prices from Rs. 225 to Rs. 600 per pair.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussoorie, and Allahabad.

CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

GOVERNMENT TONGA AND EXPRESS LUGGAGE SERVICE.

A service has been established in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway on the following terms:—

Passengers.

Two Tongas each way daily are available on application to Mr. Spencer Robinson, Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

Each Tonga will take three passengers at the following rate:

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling ...	Rs. 25	each passenger
Ditto ditto and Kurseong ...	„ 15	ditto.
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling ...	„ 10	ditto.

Each passenger will be allowed 12 seers of personal luggage on condition that it can be placed in the box under the seat. A passenger paying single fare will on no account be allowed to take more than the allowance of 12 seers.

When available special Tongas for not more than two persons can be engaged for Rs. 60, and the following amount of luggage allowed:—

If one passenger travels ...	Mds.	3
„ two passengers travel ...	...	1½

Passengers are allowed to halt at Kurseong for 16 hours; if the Tonga is detained for more than that time, a charge of Rs. 2 per hour will be levied.

To meet the convenience of travellers who wish to send their luggage ahead of them, a pony baggage cart will leave Siliguri station and Darjeeling daily at 10 A.M.

Packages sent as "Express Luggage" must not exceed one maund in weight; they may be expected to be taken between Darjeeling and Calcutta in 50 hours and are charged for at the rate of Rs. 5-11 per maund.

"Express Luggage" from Siliguri to Darjeeling will be taken at Rs. 4-8 per maund. Packages can be booked through as "Express Luggage" and paid for at Sealdah, Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling.

When baggage carts are available, a whole cart may be hired at the following rates, the full load being 8 maunds, and each passenger taken at 1½ maunds.

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling ..	Rs.	35
Ditto ditto and Kurseong ...	...	21
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling ...	...	14

All complaints to be made to the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore, until 1st June; Kurseong, from June to 1st December.

J. G. LINDSAY, LIEUT. COL. R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

Saidpur the 25th March, 29.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,

5, Old Court House Street.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN LONDON

About June next,

THE STATESMAN.

A new weekly paper devoted to the discussion of political questions, and especially to a consideration of the economic and administrative reforms, called for by the present condition of India and our relations with that Empire. The Journal will be a high class periodical, published in London, in correspondence with the Statesman and Friend of India in Calcutta.

The idea is to establish in London, a weekly organ of advanced Liberalism, conducted by gentlemen whose interest in Indian affairs is paramount, by the circumstance of their connection with the country, and exact knowledge of its affairs and administration.

But though India will be its speciality, the paper that we propose to establish, will not be exclusively Indian, but will deal with the whole range of English politics, domestic as well as foreign, insular as well as Imperial. Social questions and current literature will also receive their due share of regard therein What we aim at, is a high class Liberal paper with an Indian *specialite*, interested in all matters in which the nation at large is interested discussing them in the light of advanced Liberal principles and accepting as the expression of our policy, the old Liberal sentiment—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world."

Our hope is to awaken by means of this paper, a deeper interest in India and a higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than unhappily at present exist; and to do this, by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interest which they so vitally affect.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING POSTAGE TO INDIA, Rs. 10 A YEAR.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses, and subcripti ns,to Mr. Knight "Statesman Office," Colcutta.

"STATESMAN AND FRIFND OF INDIA" OFFICE,
Calcutta, 2nd April 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

On and after Monday the 21st April 1879 the first section of this Railway 28 miles including the Stations of Bankipur, Poonpoon, Masourhi, and Jehanabad, will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

Trains will leave Bankipur at 11 A. M. and 5-30 P. M. daily for Jehanabad and intermediate stations, and Jehanabad at 7 A. M. and 1-45 P. M. for Bankipur and intermediate stations.

Pilgrims booked through to Jehanabad desirous of bathing in the River Poonpoon may break journey at that Station between Trains.

Further information can be obtained from the Traffic Inspector, Bankipur, or on application to undersigned.

By order.

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON.
Assistant Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Superintendent's Office.
irhoot Somastipur, April 15th 1879.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

NOTICE

Wanted an experienced Overseer of Works for the Maisadul Wards' Estate on a salary of Rs. 100bend horse allowance Rs. 30 a month. Applications qa will received up to May 10th 1879.

Midnapur Collectorate
Wards Department,
Dated 23rd April, 1879.

R. H. WILSON,
Collector.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Toldh.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36, each
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4	
Gallons Water, Per minute ...		4,	6,	8,	10	12,	13, 15.

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1,	1-8,	1-8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.
No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons	Rs.	275	0
Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached	„	350	0
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c.	„	575	0
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c.	„	800	0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE,

For Sale, or lease, or Partnership.

A tract of Forest land partly cultivated, with virgin soil and abundance of water, situated in a healthy and populous locality within 30 miles of Shajihanpore Railway Station. Indigo, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Linseed &c., flourish luxuriantly. Unusually favorable for the manufacture of Indigo, Sugar, Castor-oil, Silk, Glass, Lac-die, or any thing else requiring consumption of fuel.

A small capital with a little enterprizing spirit, will secure to more than one an independent and honorable carreer.

Apply for particulars to

LANDLORD,
Delhi.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Reduction of Ferry charge.

On and from 15th instant the Ferry charge for all goods carried at special rates, such as jute, Tobacco, Food Grain and Salt will be reduced to 9 pie per maund.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpur, 13th April, 1879.

By Order
G. M. DRURY
Traffic Supdt.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanistan.

General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy. writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira. Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully. RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

By Udoychand Dutt Civil Medical Officer, with a glossary of Indian plants by George King Esq., M. B. F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, and the author, P. P. 370, Price Rs. 6.

A work which should be in the hands of every European physician in India, and which from its intrinsic value should find a place in every medical and pharmaceutical Library.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

The information conveyed is very interesting not only to those numerous members of our profession, who may be practising in India, but also to the cultivators of therapeutical knowledge throughout the world.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India, as yet published in the English language, and will be welcomed by all students of the history of Medicine.—*Dr. Birdwood in the Academy.*

Fills up a gap in the English Medical Literature of India.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

The combined work of Dr. Dutt and Dr. King has produced a most valuable contribution to the Botanical Science of the world.—*Calcutta Review.*

If Babu Udoychand Dutt is disappointed in the circulation of his work it will not be for want of a worthy design or of any of the qualities necessary to its successful accomplishment, but of a class of appreciative readers, sufficiently large to give his labours usefulness of the high order at which he aims.—*Englishman*

It is a very valuable work and I am delighted to see a Hindu scholar throwing so much light on a most important but little known branch of Sanskrit learning.—*Professor E. B. Cowell.*

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.,—Calcutta.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages :—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary ; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
8, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

A large supply of Homœopathic.
PHIAL S. & CORK S.
From London—Per "S. S. *Queen Victoria.*"

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
" " 5, Do. do. do.
Apply to *Printer*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARAN UST GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.